密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXVI SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1926 NUMBER 13

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager
LIZEN SCHENG, Assistant Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
HIN WONG, (Canton) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) PEI-YU CHIEN,
H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- Ways and Means of the Solving China's Problems 337
- Mr. Rodney Gilbert Writes a Book! 339
- Mark Twain on "Squeeze" in Morocco 340

Special Articles
- Newest Western Ideas and China's Needs ..... by Grover Clark 340
- Early Dwellers of the Upper Yangtze ..... By Charles Dailey 342
- Henry Ford and the Chinese Students ..... By Joseph Bailie 344
- China's Exports to U. S. for April, 1926 346

Men and Events 349
News from South China 352
The Week in the Far East 354
From the Chinese Press 357
New Books and Publications 359
What Ships Carry between America and China v
General News Summary vi

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon ..... Seattle / San Francisco / Los Angeles
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

WAYS AND MEANS OF SOLVING CHINA'S PROBLEMS

THE first half of the month of May has seen considerable shedding of light as to ways and means for the solving of China's problems both internal and external. Two well known characters in China's contemporary political life and one not as well known may be considered as exponents of various methods of attacking these problems. The two former are Messrs. Sun Chuan-fang and W. W. Yen; the latter is Dr. N. Y. Kuo, vice-president of Fuh-tan University. The ideas of the latter we may first present and discuss. Dr. Kuo is a young man who received his advanced education in the West, who holds a teaching and an administrative position in a growing educational institution and who might be expected to approach a consideration of the problems of the day in a restrained and judicial attitude. This he can hardly be said to do if we are to credit an interview which he is said to have granted to a reporter of the *Far Eastern News Agency* recently. As reported by the *Mingkuopao*, Dr. Kuo approaches the subject of China's international relations by way of the Shanghai incident of May 30, 1925. Quite regardless both of the early history of Shanghai as a place of residence set apart for foreigners in which Chinese were for years forbidden to settle, and of the fact that Conciliar government is practically unknown in the cities of China in which the people have surprisingly little voice in settling city problems, Dr. Kuo is quoted as advocating Chinese representation on the Municipal Council on a basis of the amount of taxes paid—a problem which we discussed in our issue for May 15. Dr. Kuo also advocates the restoration of the International Mixed Court (a policy with which we are pleased to say we agree) as a step toward the "abolition of consular jurisdiction and the cancellation of all unequal treaties". Without deigning to notice the anarchical conditions which prevail almost throughout his native country, other than to remark that "the people should settle up all their differences and should cooperate against the foreigners" this young educationalist advocates that all Chinese shall abstain from the use of British goods—in other words continue the boycott indefinitely. He declares himself to be "in absolute opposition to a declaration of strike, a cessation of studies, conducting of demonstrative processions and the holding of mass meetings, *because we suffer too heavy a loss by resorting to such measures; we can do very little to damage foreigners*" (!) He closes his remarks by advising the British that "the Chinese people of today are entirely different to those of twenty years ago" and that "if the British do not change their attitude towards China

immediately and hand back to us our rights" that it will be impossible for him "to talk of friendship with them."

ONE regrets exceedingly to read such statements and can but hope that Dr. Kuo has been misquoted and that he is broader-minded and more thoughtful than the interviewer gives the reader to suppose. If these ideas truly represent Dr. Kuo one deplores the trend of education in the institution in which he is vice-president. With relief one turns to a consideration of the plans of Dr. W. W. Yen and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Our reader will not have forgotten the ringing message released a few months ago by His Excellency Tong Shao-yi to the effect that as regards extraterritoriality in China and the causes for its maintenance here, that any government which is not good enough for the foreigners in China is not good enough for the Chinese. In speaking thus Mr. Tong not only showed his statesmanship but made it quite clear that he does not belong to that school of democratic or bolshevistic thinkers who believe in tearing down that which is higher but rather that he holds with building up that which is lower. If a Procrustean bed must be used in politics it is better that the bed should stretch the patient to its length than that the patient's head and feet should be cut off in order to make him fit the bed.

IN a recent message to his countrymen sent from Peking, Dr. Yen, the recently re-appointed Premier of China, made the following comment: "The best means of averting confusion in the present situation and of relieving the populace from misfortune and misery, lie without doubt in according respect to the national law—but to recognize facts is of the utmost necessity . . . Civil wars follow each other year after year, and the populace is being subjected to great misery . . . If concrete measures for the development of local industry are devised and put in force, it is evident that the resuscitation of the country will soon be achieved." The Premier then goes on to point out that the Peking government is the central government for the country as a whole, that it is dependent on the salt revenues and upon unobstructed means of communication, and requests the cooperation of the military authorities throughout the land for the stopping of seizure of salt revenues and of means of communication. He concludes: "If the foregoing reforms can be accomplished good results will accrue". It is noteworthy that the statesmanlike Premier makes no reference to foreigners except to remark that the deeds of the military and provincial authorities are bringing the country into disrepute with foreign countres. It is clear that Dr. Yen's patriotism manifests itself rather through the channels of statesmanship than of chauvinism; he gives no gratuitous advice to foreigners on the subject of his country's "racial emancipation", says nothing about the abolition of "unequal treaties"—and threatens no boycotts. It is quite clear that the Premier feels if China sets to work to solve its own domestic problems it will be met more than half way in the solution of its foreign problems by the countries to whose interest it lies that peace and harmony shall come quite as much as for China's.

LAST of all, let us consider briefly the attempt being made by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the ruler of Kiangsu and Chekiang, to settle the outstanding problem of the administration of the greatest treaty-port in China, Shanghai to wit. On May 3 Marshal Sun accompanied by Dr. V. K. Ting, arrived in Shanghai to inaugurate the government of the Commercial Port of Shanghai of which he himself is to act as Director General with Dr. Ting as Co-Director and actual administrator. The area now specially set apart for separate rule includes Nantao, Chapei, Pootung, Wusung and some eighteen smaller towns around Shanghai. That Marshal Sun concurs in the sentiments of Mr. Tong Shao-yi quoted above was clearly shown by the tenor of his address to the gentry and merchants of the district of Shanghai at a reception held by him at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on the afternoon of May 4th. After referring to his longtime desire to "convert the area outside the foreign settlements into a model city, the result of which should form the basis for our demand for the abolishing of foreign concessions" the Marshal added: "This has been one of my dearest dreams, for whenever I come to a treaty port I feel thoroughly humiliated, not only because a treaty port is a standing reminder of our loss of sovereignty, but also because whenever we pass from the concession into Chinese territory we feel that we are crossing into a different world—the former is the upper and the latter is the underworld, for nothing in the Chinese territory—roads, or public health—can be compared with the concessions. *This is the greatest of our national humiliations, much greater in my opinion than the loss of sovereignty.* In recent years the people of China have gradually acquired a national consciousness and with one voice have demanded the rendition of concessions and the abolition of unequal treaties, *but 'empty-mouthed' demands are useless. If we want to have the concessions abolished we must make the necessary preparations, otherwise even if the Powers handed over the concessions to us at once, we shall find ourselves utterly unprepared to receive them.* One of the objects of establishing the Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung is to try to accomplish some real results to show our foreign friends and to start our general preparation for the eventual return of the concessions." (Our italics)

THE municipal administration of Greater Shanghai is to be under a Director General who is himself the Governor-General of Kiangsu and Chekiang; by this means the government of the great port will remain an integral part of a provincial government. The actual administration will, to all intents and purposes, be in the hands of the Co-Director Dr. V. K. Ting. Aiding the latter are to be six departments: the Bureaus of General Affairs, of Finance, of Public Safety, of Civil Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, and of Public Works. In addition there is an Advisory Council of nine—"so that the local people may be kept informed of the affairs of the Directorate and whose opinions the latter will consult". For those who are so scornful of the proposal to admit three Chinese full voting members of the Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai it will be especially interesting to note that the Council of the Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung is to be a *purely advisory council* whose *opinions* are merely to be *consulted* by the executive body of the special area.

HOW well and how smoothly the government of the Directorate will work; how cordial the relations between it and the governments of the French Concession and the International Settlement, or how friendly its relations with the component units of the area itself will be, it is, of course, too early to say. From the tone of the remarks of Mr. Sterling Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, at a dinner to Marshal Sun and Dr. Ting, one may opine

that the Municipal Council is anxious to cooperate to the fullest extent with the new government established by the Chinese. No one who honestly has the interests of foreigners and Chinese at heart—who really is anxious that China's relations with her neighbors shall be friendly—can fail to hope and work for the success of the new government of Greater Shanghai. Nor can any one who meditates upon the tone of the remarks of Dr. N. Y. Kuo and contrasts them with the ideas expressed by Messrs. Tong Shao-yi, W.W. Yen, and Sun Chuan-fang fail to conclude that in the latter rather than in the former is to be found the true solution of part at least of the problem of China's foreign relations. The experience of last summer shows conclusively how very costly it is to hate; as Professor Soothill of Oxford University, a member of the British Indemnity Commission, remarked in a recent address to Chinese and foreigners "Hate is always costly; one may derive a certain feeling of satisfaction from hatred, but one must always pay the price for it. Love is so much better in the relations of peoples—it costs less and it goes farther!" And a recent writer in a local journal has worked out "in simple arithmetical and genealogical terms" a basis for the future cooperation of foreigners and Chinese not only in the Shanghai area but in any area in which Chinese and non-Chinese have to live together: Mutual Good Faith plus A Sense of Security equals Confidence. Energetic Initiative plus Enthusiasm equals Action. Confidence plus Action results in Success!

MR. RODNEY GILBERT WRITES A BOOK!

MR. RODNEY GILBERT, for many years Peking correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, leading British newspaper in China, has written a book on the subject, "What's Wrong With China." It was issued by John Murray, London, and although it has been out but a few weeks, it has made several persons very mad, and singularly enough, none of the angry ones who have thus far broken into print, have been Chinese. Mr. Gilbert entered China in 1912 by the commercial route and through long experience in the interior, mastered the language. Then he took up writing and for long his articles in the *North China Daily News*, dealing chiefly with Peking politics have been a feature of that paper and many of them have been reprinted abroad. Now Mr. Gilbert has gotten them together, added a little more, and has issued them in a book which many Chinese will not like, the chief reason for this being that Mr. Gilbert proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that the Chinese people are incapable of governing themselves and that the only remedy for the present situation is foreign intervention. In the first Chapter Mr. Gilbert pays his respects to some of China's friends such as Bertrand Russell, Dr. John Dewey, Tagore and Karakhan, hence it is interesting to read in the *Shanghai Times* a "come-back" by Mr. Russell the English socialist, who declares that a Chinese writer could prove the same thesis about England, otherwise that England has never prospered except when under a foreign despotism. Since Mr. Gilbert attempts to prove by history that the only glorious periods of China were those when the country was ruled by outsiders, Mr. Russell counters by showing that the aboriginal inhabitants of England were sunk in sloth and superstition when the Imperial Romans came in. Then followed the German invaders and after they had become degenerate the Danish pirates took them over. Following this a foreign Welshman, Henry Tudor took them over, but his dynasty was replaced by one from the barren Scottish uplands and so on.

TO turn to another of Mr. Gilbert's critics, Dr. John Darroch of the Religious Tract Society, Shanghai, he says that Mr. Gilbert has "set out like a knight errant, in a quixotic attempt to let the world see the real China and to prove that she is not the idealized Flowery Kingdom which she is misrepresented to be by missionaries, globe-trotters and diplomats." Dr. Darroch then quotes copiously from Mr. Gilbert's first chapter and admits it is true "that China has sorely disappointed those who expected better things of her than her recent history can show, but these lapses by no means give the foreign Powers a right to carve the melon." He then expresses the opinion himself that the best thing which could happen to China would be a "wise and enlightened control by a disinterested power or consortium of powers for a period of five or ten years . . . . but since China is in no mood to request any such help she must therefore be allowed to work out her own salvation even if in the process she must 'dree her weird' to the bitter end when the long lane will have its turning." In reference to Mr. Gilbert's lambasting of China's so-called friends, the missionaries, globe-trotters and diplomats, not to overlook the English socialist Bertrand Russell and the American educator and philosopher, Dr. John Dewey and the rest, Dr. Darroch makes the fitting reply that "it had to come, otherwise, the great wall of China had to be broken down and no longer can she be isolated from the waves of revolutionary thought that is flooding the world. The Powers have neither the right nor the wish to treat the Chinese like children and for better or for worse China is master in her own house and captain of her fate and must abide by the consequences of her acts as any other nation must."

BUT to get back to "What's Wrong With China" Mr. Gilbert declares that the clamor of the East, in this generation, is for rights neither earned nor deserved, and referring specifically to the Chinese he implies that their lot can be improved through training, education and good government, but they have a cultural limit beyond which they can only go through infusion of better blood. "If the culture of a people of greater natural capacity is foisted upon them, they are thrown into the same state of confusion and misery as the savage who is taken from his native wilderness and introduced into the society of a modern European capital." In proof of this Mr. Gilbert is of opinion that the Chinese educated in Europe and America have contributed "almost nothing to the welfare of their country and that the native students are much more devoted to the pursuit of radicalism in its extremest forms than to useful or abstract learning." Literally Mr. Gilbert doesn't leave China a leg to stand on. He says that "Chinese poetry is sentimental moonshine, rising nowhere to anything like sublimity; that Chinese canonical philosophy is stuffy and ponderous, revealing at every turn a childish ignorance of first principles; that Chinese history is rambling, ill-assembled, ill presented and often prejudiced, while Confucian ethics as expressed in the classics are either childish platitudes or arbitrary rules based upon traditional prejudices; and finally that Chinese literature, minus the mystery which bulk, antiquity and a frightfully difficult language have shrouded it,.....is sententious and labored twaddle."

SPACE is too limited for a thorough review of Mr. Gilbert's book and on the whole we are rather sorry that it has come out at this time when it is difficult for persons in this part of the world to think calmly. There is much of value in his book descriptive of Chinese psychology and customs which takes rank with Dr. Arthur Smith's "Characteristics" and "Village Life in China," but Mr. Gilbert writes like a man who is disgusted and hence overstates his case. The first chaper which characterizes the Chinese as "children" is an exemplification of the superiority complex which is responsible for most of the troubles which Westerners are now having in China. As Viscount Willingdon, head of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, emphasized in the course of an address delivered in Shanghai recently, that no one can say that any one race or nation is superior to another. Some excel in one way and others excel in other ways, or to quote again from the Austrian anthropologist, Boas, of Columbia University, recently referred to in these columns, "I believe that a gracious and kindly providence has granted to each of us superior qualities in our respective lines over one another. But I also feel that those qualities were meant to balance and that we were meant to cooperate with one another in order to keep the balance true. There is no essential superiority in a man's color, white or black, brown or yellow: it is not the color of a man which makes his superiority but the quality of the individual." In conclusion, we are rather sorry that Mr. Gilbert's book has come out at just this time for it will not do any good in solving present problems between East and West or between White and Yellow. There is much sound criticism in the book which would be of benefit to China were she in a calmer state of mind to read it and heed it, but that's out of the question now. And since intervention is also out of the question at the present stage of international politics, assuredly it does no good to keep talking about it. The Powers are now trying seriously to meet China's wishes in respect to the treaty situation and have been negotiating at Peking under extreme difficulties for many months. This book by Mr. Gilbert which upholds all of the forceful methods of the past and even claims that the Hay doctrine of the Open Door was a mistake, will not help the Tariff Conference or the Extraterritoriality Commission to find a satisfactory solution. Mr. Gilbert for long has been an advocate and propagandist for intervention and in last chapter he frankly expresses the hope that the "firebrand element" in China will commit some monstrous "incident" in order that the foreign troops will come pouring in and put an end to the chaos. If Gilbert's book is the result of long-continued residence in Peking and worry over the the situation of the national government, then we are glad that we live in the free and open air of Shanghai, even though it does become a bit warm here occasionally, politically and climatically speaking.

MARK TWAIN ON "SQUEEZE" IN MOROCCO

MARK Twain's book, "Innocents Abroad," was written while the American author was a member of a touring party on the ship *Quaker City* which visited the various ports of the Mediterranean. Although the book was written in 1869 and dealt in humorous vein with scenes and conditions about the Mediterranean, there are some paragraphs descriptive of conditions in Morocco which will be understood by present day mortals in China, in proof of which we submit the following:

"The Emperor of Morocco is a soulless despot, the great officers under him are despots on a smaller scale. There is no regular system of taxation, but when the Emperor or the Bashaw want money, they levy on some rich man, and he has to furnish the cash or go to prison. Therefore, few men in Morocco dare to be rich. It is too dangerous a luxury. Vanity occasionally leads a man to display wealth, but sooner or later the Emperor trumps up a charge against him—any sort of one will do—and confiscates his property. Of course, there are many rich men in the empire, but their money is buried, and they dress in rags and counterfeit poverty. Every now and then the Emperor imprisons a man who is suspected of the crime of being rich, and makes things so uncomfortable for him that he is forced to discover where he has hidden his money. Moors and Jews sometimes place themselves under the protection of the foreign consuls, and then they can flout their riches in the Emperor's face with impunity."

Newest Western Ideas and China's Needs

BY GROVER CLARK

A good deal is being published in western newspapers and magazines these days about the attempts that are being made to work out, within the various industries and independently of the political machinery, methods of dealing with the problems which arise in industry. Much of this discussion seems to be based on the assumption that self-government with economic or occupational groups is a new discovery. In connection with specifically modern industries, this is perhaps correct. But the idea that each occupational group should deal with its own problems independently of the political government is, of course, on old one. It was well established in China many centuries ago, and in Europe during the Middle Ages.

In fact, the idea that the political machinery should be used to deal with specific industrial problems—such as fixing hours and conditions of labor, determining wages, etc.—is relatively very new. Its definite formulation as an economic concept came only after the Industrial Revolution of the early part of the nineteenth century—a Revolution which brought such sudden and complete changes in the relations of employer and employe that intolerable conditions were rapidly developing. Its application in any detail has come almost entirely within the twentieth century, even in the most highly industrialized countries.

Certain Facts Not Realized

The general idea that the State—i.e. the political organization—should be looked to to remedy all ills and bring all goods, is quite contrary to the ago-old economic and political conceptions of China. Yet along with many other ideas from the West, this idea has been seized upon by many in this country as offering a way towards better conditions. All of the various constitutions which have been drawn up since the establishment of the Republic have been formulated in accordance with the presupposition that, to get the same results of democracy and a measure of orderly life, China needed only to copy the forms of administration which have been painfully worked out in one or another western country. There has been very little apparent recognition of the fact that even in the West there are great differences in the methods of political administration—differences in forms of government resulting from differences in the temper and needs of the people.

There has been still less recognition of the more important fact the essence of democratic administration consists not in having this or that particular form of government but in having methods of dealing with social, economic and political problems which the people understand and can apply because of that understanding and because the methods are worked out to meet their specific needs and in accordance with the specific problems of their life.

Lack of Progress not Surprising

These basic conditions for achieving really democratic control of the affairs of the nation were completely ignored when the Chinese Republic was started and have been almost completely ignored since. It is small wonder, therefore, that little progress has been made, in spite of the unquestionable earnestness and real patriotism of many of the leaders in the movement for change.

There can be no denying that readjustments of the old system were needed. But there is little doubt that much suffering and destruction would have been avoided and in the end fully as desirable results secured if those readjustments had been made more gradually and if, while they were being made, much more thought and study had been given to the needs and problems and conditions of life of the Chinese people so that there would have been less attempt to copy wholesale from foreign countries.

Occupational Groups Gaining Power

When one turns of the future, and to the question of whether China still can profitably study western ideas and methods, one appreciates the more than incidental significance of the recent marked turning away from from the idea that the political administration should be all penetrating and all powerful.

The developments in industrial circles in the United States offer one illustration of this change. Similar development are taking place in the European countries. There also has been a striking growth of such bodies as National Educational Associations, National Medical Associations, National Chambers of Commerce, National Farmers' Associations, National Associations of Real Estate Dealers, of Shoe Manufacturers, of Silk Dealers—not to mention the enormous increase in the number and power of various trade unions, brotherhoods, etc.

Such groups of people engaged in special occupations already have secured almost the determining voice settling questions arising in their own fields. Whatever action purely political legislators or administraters may take in these special fields is very largely directed by the wishes of the members of the special occupational groups.

Control of their own affairs by the several occupational groups was fairly effectively carried out in practice in the West during the Middle Ages, as in China. In the early part of the eighteenth century, however, virtually absolute power passed into the hands of the political rulers. The Industrial Revolution in the early nineteenth century brought a sudden and enormous increase in the power of a small number of people who came to be called the capitalists. Caught between these two forces, occupational group self-government was crushed.

This increase of irresponsible power in the hands of the political and economic rulers created the need for increased insistance on the right of the ordinary man—rights that had been fairly well protected in the guilds, the merchants' associations, etc. of the earlier period.

It so happened, however, that during the eighteenth century and in connection with the growth of the conception of nationalism, the idea that the political administration should be all-powerful took strong hold on men's minds, though at first the control of the political machinery was concentrated in the King, and he became not only the absolute ruler but the symbol of national unity. When the reaction against political absolutism came, therefore, it was natural enough that the problem of giving the ordinary man protection and his rights should have been not as a problem of overthrowing political machinery but of getting the control of that machinery out of the hands of a single ruler and into hands of the common man.

Contradictory Emphasis

It was natural, too, that as the reaction against political absolutism progressed, increasing emphasis should be put on individual freedom, on one side, and, on the other, on the belief that all problems could be solved if only a properly organized and controlled political administration had complete and all-penetrating power.

The emphasis on individualism went to its extreme in the development of the doctrine of anarchism. The emphasis on efficary the political State as a meares of solving all problems found its extreme expression in communistic socialism. These two opposing doctrines represented the carrying to their logical conclusion of the two inherently contradictory ideas that were becoming dominant in the West. Anarchism and comunism were logical enough, but neither secured any very strong following because the great-majority of people sought a more practical though perhaps less thoroughly logical compromise between the two—a compromise which gave the individual a large measure of freedom and at the same time put an increasing emphasis on the political organisation as the means of solving all problems.

Turning to Immediate Problems

The reaction against absolutism swung to its zenith early in the twentieth century. The ordinary man gained fairly complete control of the political machinery. But when he had this control, he found that even a completely sovereign political State completely under his control could not cure all his ills, especially as many new ills were rapidly being created by the increasing complexity of his life and of the economic system of which he was a part.

Hence, naturally enough, he began to turn his attention to these new and immediate problems. The result has been the very rapid development in recent years of methods by which each occupational group—the group of which the ordinary man is most intimately a part—deals with its own particular problems, and the rapid swing away from the idea that real democracy is to be achieved through an all-powerful political State.

This is, in a way, a return to the older conception and practice. But it is a return at a higher level on a spiral, not simply to the same point in a circle.

China Awoke At Difficult Time

It so happened that China actively re-established world contacts just at a time when the ideas and methods in the West were still in the full rush of movement toward individualism and an all powerful political State—a time, that is, when the dominant ideas and the methods coming into use were much less easily adaptable to China's needs than they ever had been before or than they now are becoming.

The keen-minded, enthusiastic, patriotic young Chinese—those who played so large a part in the establishment of the Republic and in the attempts in so many other directions to copy wholesale from the West—were caught up in this movement in the West, and failed to see that the West was experimenting with something quite new even to itself, and that even in the West the new methods which were being applied so hopefully had by no means yet proved their permanent worth. The mistake was natural enough, and was due to enthusiasm for helping China. It was none the less a mistake.

Had China's isolation been ended a century earlier, her young men would have found dominant in the West ideas and methods much more like those which she had formulated for herself. Had China remained closed to foreign ideas for another quarter of a century or so, she would also have found more congenial ideas and more easily adaptable methods being worked out in the West. Much of the difficulty in this country has arisen through the historical accident that China's isolation was broken down at a time when the thinking in the West was in the full swing toward ideas and methods which were peculiarly unsuited to China's needs.

Young China Behind the Times

If Young China were now for the first time beginning to study the West as a means of getting ideas for improving its own country, the whole method of approach to the problems of re-adjustment here unquestionably would be quite different from what it actually has been. The basic democratic impulse in the West which was expressing itself in insistence on individualism and on the political State as the means of solving all problems—the impulse which made such an appeal to the enthusiastic young Chinese of twenty-five years ago—now is expressing itself quite differently.

But the newest Young China of today is still using the shibboleths and thinking the ideas of twenty-five years ago. This newest Young China has not yet begun to show appreciable signs of having kept up with the movement of western thought, even though that thought has been moving toward instead of away from certain basic Chinese ideas. In other words, instead of being really ultra-modern, as so many of the youngest Chinese leaders like to think themselves, these leaders really are falling rapidly behind the times.

Still Much To Learn

The West still has much to offer China, as China has much to offer the West. But China needs to remember that the West has by no means solved all its own problems; that the West itself still is experimenting with forms and methods. Furthermore while China can learn from the West, she needs to keep her own requirements and her own problems chiefly in mind. Nor is it enough that she shall think she has learned all the West has to teach, even though she may acquire perfect mastery of what the West was doing and thinking at one time.

Young China needs to keep abreast of the times. If it does, it may be able to help in saving this country from going through many of the trials which the countries of the West have known. At the same time it will help China to build a structure of order and prosperity resting on the solid foundations laid deep in Chinese life but including within itself the best that the West can contribute.

Early Dwellers of the Upper Yangtze

BY CHARLES DAILEY

WHILE it was Dr. Walter Granger, chief paleontologist of the General Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History and the Field Museum of Chicago who discovered in the region of the Yangtze gorges fossils of the early Pliocene Age—the time of Primitive Man—it was another member of the same expedition who last winter found the ruins of the villages of the Stone Age man who inhabited the same region. The story of Dr. Granger was told in last week's issue of *The Review* and there now remains to be related the corroboration of it at the hands of an archeologist of international fame, Dr. N. C. Nelson, curator of archeology of the American Museum of Natural History.

"Not only Primitive Man but the modern man lives in caves in many parts of the world," said Dr. Nelson after he had listened in silence to Dr. Granger's interesting account of his four winters among the dragon-bone excavators of the Wanhsien region. "Ever since the Ice Age man has lived in caves. The Stone Age man of Eastern Szechwan either sailed up the Yangtze 1200 miles from the sea or came down from the Tibetan plateau. I rather incline to the former theory, but there are many good arguments on the other side.

"It has not, however, been possible to trace the progress of Primitive Man up the Yangtze until the Gorges are reached, for the country is flat for the most part all the way from there to the sea and there are no archeological possibilities. Below the Gorges the land is subject to flood and the soil is chiefly silt. Furthermore there is among the few hills that do appear now and then along the banks nothing in the way of stone that would have made the implements that the Stone Age man used in his hunting and his agriculture and other pursuits.

"Fifty miles from the Gorges the old formations so familiar to the archeologist begin to appear and continue for 200 miles through the Gorges. None of these was of value for the making of stone implements, but the boulders of conglomerate were utilized, and in the Gorges and beyond I have found numerous implements made from conglomerate.

"Along this stretch of the Yangtze the hills rise from a few hundred feet to as high as four or five thousand feet, and I have found the caves of Primitive Man at all levels. I must say that I found little in them; they have been occupied for age after age by various successions of cave-dwellers. I made a very pains-taking search lasting all last winter and until well into the Spring, having examined some three hundred caves and shelters and noticed perhaps as many more which I did not actually try to reach because of the difficulties of climbing.

"I found no traces whatever of paleolithic culture and am convinced that the Paleolithic Man was not there, but the Neolithic Man had been there, although he had not occupied the caves. The present dweller—that is, the forbears of the Chinese—has used them and even more recently these caves have been used for living, for storage and for burial purposes.

"The various specimens of Stone Age implements I have found were along the river banks and in fields nearby, but there are hardly any traces in the valleys of the back country. This leads me to believe that Neolithic Man came to the Upper Yangtze by boat or raft, either up or down the river, and perhaps up the river, as the culture seems richer lower down the stream.

"I did find two fine deposits—one in a cave too small for human habitation and evidently used for refuse, and the other in the wash of a gully, where the deposit is eighteen feet thick and chiefly of hill clay, but abounding in ashes and bones, mostly fish bones, and also fragments of pottery and stone implements. This was evidently a village of Neolithic Man, and we may as well call it Neolithia.

"There was no evidence of any marked change in the character of the implements from those generally accepted as of the Stone Age, and all seemed to be of one period. There was some evidence also of the character and architecture of the houses of the dwellers, who in that region did not occupy caves. They lived in basketry and mud-filled types of houses, somewhat like those of to-day. Even the cave-dwellers of the present day seem to be a very primitive people except for the addition of an iron kettle.

"There is actually left in the Yangtze Gorge region very little of the original Stone Age Man, but the newer Stone Age Man lived not in caves but on the surface. He used axes, and hence felled timbers and built his boats." (Here Mr. Nelson exhibited two splendind axe specimens.) "These round grinders evidently were used either in connection with soil tilling or as wood-working implements, for making boats. Then there were these hoes, chisels and the like, all dating back some four or five thousand years. This polishing stone was used in the making of pottery.

"In an exhaustive search I found only two sources of the stone used in the making of these implements, one below Ichang—an old conglomerate—and the other in the shingle banks, being in the form of boulders washed down from the mountains of Tibet. The native stone is unsuitable for the making of the specimens that were found.

"This can be said definitely of the Stone Age man of Eastern Szechwan: He was pre-historic; he was pre-Chinese, and he was pre-metal. He started a process that is still going on. He was a peaceful people, depending upon agriculture and hunting, and of course fishing, but there is no evidence that he made or used any implements for warlike purposes. The few spearheads were of a type that would be used for the bringing down of game. It is quite possible that the survivors of Neolithic Man were driven back into the mountains of Tibet, where something of this type of man exists to-day.

"In the back country of the Yangtze Gorges I found virtually no trace of primitive settlement, but clearly the pit formations of the Gorges where the bones of extinct animals were found by Dr. Granger are of a later period.

"I am convinced that the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age Man never lived in the Yangtze Gorges. Why? you may ask. Because the country was too rough, being unlike Spain or France or England, where the best evidences have been found. Also it was more impenetrable. Again there exist no flints or other stones suitable for implements except the boulders washed down from Tibet by the annual floods. And also there was no game, although the region at an earlier period had been much richer in this latter respect.

"The richest locality in the Gorges for traces of Neolithic Man is between the high and low-water levers. The floods have slowly washed the banks away and the specimens have dropped down. As for the Cradle of Man, we have more hope of finding it in Mongolia."

Peking May 22, 1926.

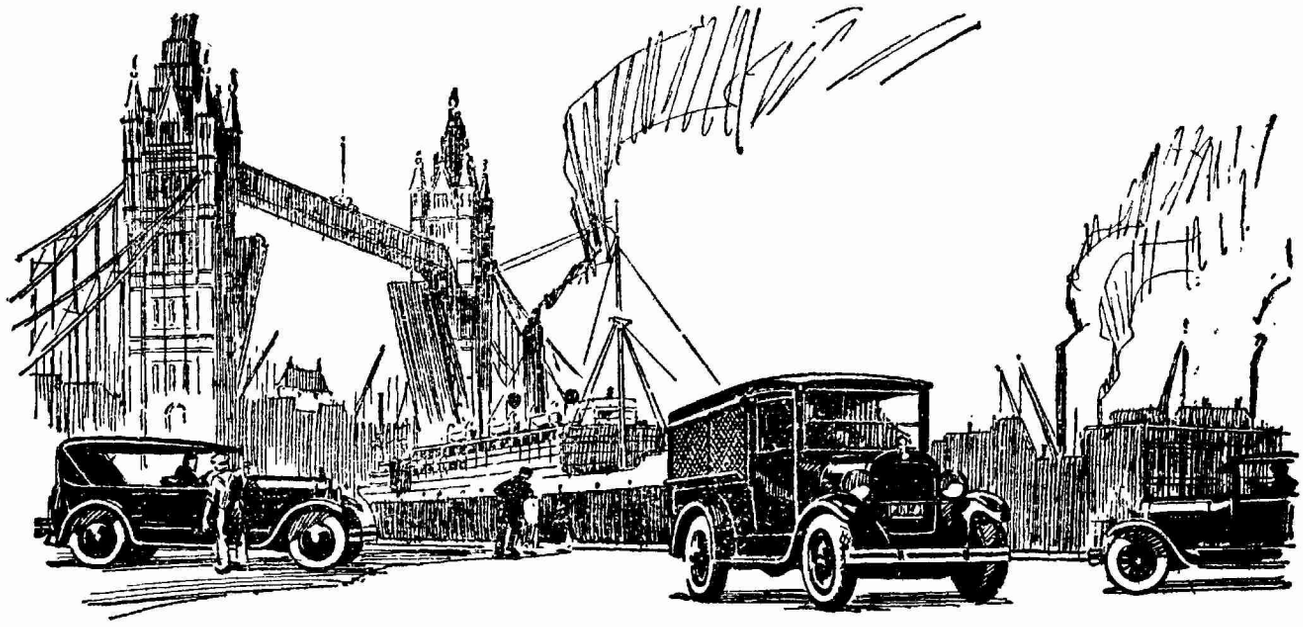
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Plans New Branch Building

The Board of Directors of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. have decided to complete the branch building-fund which they began to raise in 1918. The Campaign Committee has been appointed and has been actively at work making preparations for the last three months. The plan is to erect a building costing with land $555,000. Toward this amount, they raised in 1918 $130,000. This fund was not sufficient to erect the building, but was invested in 6 mow of land on Rue de Consulat. The new building will be built on one-half of this land, the other half will be sold and the proceeds used in the new building.

The need for a fully equipped modern Y.M.C.A. building in the southern and western sections of the city has become so urgent during the last three years that it has been decided to build the hotel planned in 1918 in French Town. Additional funds now being raised are to make possible in this section of the city, not only the hotel, but a fully equipped modern Y.M.C.A. plant.

Three years ago friends in American were asked to assist in securing the funds for this new building. They responded generously and promised to give G$100,000 provided the balance of the funds necessary could be raised in Shanghai. They have patiently waited for more than three years for Shanghai to claim their gift which must be claimed this year or lost.

This campaign, which is being conducted from May 20 to June 10, is for Tls. 160,000. When secured the total fund, Tls. 555,000, will be complete and the building can be erected without further delay. The Committee with Dr. Tong Shao Yi's leadership have already approached a number of wealthy citizens and firms, several of which have promised their hearty support.



Dodge Cars Preferred by Great Commercial Houses

One of the best proofs of what the world thinks of Dodge Brothers Motor Car is its widespread use—in large fleets—by Great International Commercial Houses.

For instance, The Standard Oil Company uses 456; Fairbanks-Morse Company, 129; The General Cigar Company, 296; The Public Service Companies, 252. It would require many pages to print them all.

And remember, that these companies select their automobile equipment after thorough competitive tests. Long life, economy and dependability in hard service are the qualities demanded—qualities in which Dodge Brothers vehicles are admittedly without peer anywhere in the world.

The Dragon Motor Co., Ltd., 33 Wong Nei Chung Road, Hongkong
Japan Automobile Co., Ltd., No. 30 Tameike-Akasaka, Tokyo
The China Motors Inc., 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai
The L. E. Gale Co., 48 Rue Dautremer, Hankow
E. W. Frazar & Co., 24 Santiao Hatung, Peking
E. W. Frazar & Co., 13 Rue de Paris, Tientsin

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

36-377

Henry Ford And The Chinese Students

BY JOSEPH BAILIE IN THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

IN the autumn of 1917, the North China Flood Relief Committee invited me to help them in famine relief work. During the last two months of the year and January and February of 1918 I assisted Mr. Roger S. Greene in getting started on the construction of the Highway between Peking and Tungchow. This road now extends all the way to Tientsin. My work was to arrange the able-bodied refugees into squads for work, and to place these squads in temples and other places along the road in preparation for actual work.

When the men were organized, the committee appointed Dr. Wilder of the American Board Mission and the writer to go to Manchuria and find land suitable for colonization. After considerable dickering we found the land and I began work.

At that time Dr. Macklin of Nanking was on furlough in the United States, and, being a man who always tells about the good things other people do, and hides himself in the background, be made reference to the colonization work that I had been doing round Nanking and then in Manchuria.

About March 1919 I received a letter from Mr. Ford asking me whether I could try out one of his tractors. This was his way of offering to donate a tractor and all the equipment for agricultural work. Word of what Dr. Macklin had said in one of the churches in Detroit had reached him. Of course I wrote a letter of thanks accepting the splendid offer.

The Bandit Kindly Assists

On June 16, 1919, bandit-soldiers paid me a visit, and after beating me with the butts of their rifles, prodding me with the muzzles, breaking some bones and leaving me lying black all over, robbed me. That was the culmination of a year on loneliness amidst these gentry of tuchun-bandit production, and it rendered me unfit physically and psychologically for continuing colonization work in such a place where besides being fit physically one needs to be devoid of fear.

As I would no longer be able to make use of the equipment that Mr. Ford had kindly offered, I cabled to Detroit and stopped the shipment. As soon as I had recovered sufficiently I wrote Mr. Ford that I had been beaten by bandits and had decided to give up colonization work and devote myself to the amelioration of the condition of workers in the factories of China, that my plan was to educate the workers. But mere reading and writing was not sufficient to make the education of real value. So I had decided to give them such an education as would render them more efficient in their work, and thus being of more value to their employers, they could command a higher wage automatically. I also said that as there were over 2,000 Chinese students in the United States, I proposed to prepare some of these young men to become practical teachers who could give education of the type above referred to. To do this I wanted to place them in the best industrial plants in the United States for actual work after their graduation in the Universities.

Send Us A Hundred

To my great delight Mr. Ford wrote me back; "send us a hundred." This is the origin of the admission of the 100 Chinese into the Ford Schools. His letter giving me this permission spoke in a complimentary way of my plan and his offer was purely out of the goodness of his heart to help the poor to help themselves. True, he showed his farsighted business acumen in making this offer, but this only proves how in the long-run commerce is best developed by developing the country with which one wishes to do business. Their power of purchasing has to be developed, and their good-will must be cultivated. Two of these students have already returned to China and been appointed his representatives at different points. The 700 odd applications that I had for admission to that school, proves how favorably the Chinese student looks at Mr. Ford's offer.

If I may be allowed at this point to make a digression, I would like to mention what Mr. Coggeshall, of the General Electric at Schenectady, told me about their doing business with the Japanese. He said that in their early dealings with the Japanese, they discouraged their manufacturing their own electric appliances. Later they found out that the more of the less complicated appliances were manufactured in Japan, the greater was the amount of their more complicated appliances sold to the Japanese, as most of these can be made only in highly developed plants such as we find at Schenectady and Lynn. Now that company actually furthers in every way possible the development of the electrical industry in Japan.

Schools Self-Supporting

To return to Mr. Ford. He spends over $3,000,000 a year on his schools, but the apprentices and students actually produce materials which he uses valued at about only $100,000 less it costs to run the schools. In this way the schools are practically self-supporting. For the small sum thus actually spent on the schools he has the pick of the 3,200 boys and men educated in them, besides all the improvement that such a magnificent school means for his plants. In the Highland Park Plant he has over 45,000 men, and in the River Rouge Plant over 53,000. Besides he has his railway and other things going. So that he needs an army of foremen and men of higher education. He educates his own men and he knows that they are equipped for their jobs. Indeed his whole system is built up on the basis of promotion. In his works there is always room at the top, and it is not uncommon to find a young man who has been working in a humble position, seemingly unnoticed, lifted at once and asked to start some new industry.

The romance of the development of the glass factory at the River Rouge is an example of how Mr. Ford finds men of genius. Mr. Brown, who was told by Mr. Ford one day to start the glass factory, told me that when he was ordered to start that factory he almost collapsed. But Mr. Ford meant to back him up to the tune of several millions of dollars before a single plate of glass was produced. Now they make the cheapest glass in the United States. Mr. Brown spent some sleepless nights finding out the formula for his glass and in devising the machinery. But he now has the results. In this way it is seen that there is not a man in any important position in that wonderful man's employ who is not using ever grain of gray matter in his cranium. The whole is a magnificent school.

An Inspiration in Such Men

It is an inspiration to get in touch with any of these men. The very fact that our Chinese students are brought into the closest touch with the foremen and higher officials of such a company awakes in them what might never have been discovered but for meeting them. This is a bird's eye view of one of the real schools that the Chinese students are attending. It is the largest and has perhaps the greatest wizard both in finance and industry in America as its founder and inspiration. There are however, literally thousands of works all over the country which are educating the masses of American youth in a manner never dreamt of by industrialists a couple of decades age.

But I have neglected the main object for which Mr. Ford is working. He wants to benefit humanity, and he does that by affording the means of benefiting themselves to men that otherwise would be earning a very small wage perhaps not half of what he pays as his minimun wage. I have heard a good many real machinists tell me that if Mr. Ford paid them $20 a day they wouldn't work for him, putting in the same screw every day for months and years. Mr. Ford never intended that such men should put in that screw. Morons and men of subnormal mentality are delighted to remain at a job which a man who either doesn't use his mind, or one who has very little mind to use can do and who will remain there indefinitely on what they consider a soft job. This making machines out of men is sometimes brought against Mr. Ford. The men that are made into machines are fit for very little else. He pays them $6 for an eight hour days' work.

One day one of our students came to me and said "Look at those women that Mr. Ford has winding armatures. He pays all of them $6 a day. If they were in China they would be working between 10 and 16 hours a day and receiving less that 25 cts. a day" (he meant 25 cts. gold) or the one-twenty-fourth of what Mr. Ford paid them. He added that he hoped Mr. Ford would soon open factories in China.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY TO
The China Weekly Review
and read it regularly—*every week!*

Organized in 1917, the American-Oriental Banking Corporation has attained a remarkable growth through service to the banking and business interests of China.

Today, with ample resources and increased facilities gained through international connections, this Bank is prepared to give, in even larger degree, the same efficient service as in the past.

Travellers' Letters of Credit, Commercial Credits, Bills Purchased and Telegraphic Transfers effected on all parts of the world.

The American-Oriental Banks
銀行 美豐
"The Banks of Personal Service"
SHANGHAI-CHUNGKING-TIENTSIN-FOOCHOW-AMOY

36-379

A Trade-mark That Has Become a Guarantee

Nearly every abstract thought has its symbol. There's the Palm Branch for Victory; the Anchor for Hope; the Circle for Eternity, etc. Just so—the Trade-mark of the United States Rubber Company has come to be the symbol for "It's good."

All over the world the flint of that thought strikes a spark in the steel of the minds of men—Whenever an article bearing that trade-mark is seen, quick as a flash comes the mental echo "It's good!"

And this isn't just the result of advertising—It's the common effect of a common cause, for the United States Rubber Company's products are good. Learn to know them by the famous "U. S." Trade-mark.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

The Largest Manufacturers of Winding Machines in the World.

MANCHESTER PARIS BOMBAY
SHANGHAI OSAKA TOKIO

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON U.S.A.

36-380

China's Exports to U. S. for April, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the various officers in charge at these ports, shows the declared exports from CHINA to the United States for the month of April 1926 and for the period January 1, 1926, to April 30, 1926, excluding Canton and Swatow for April 1926.

IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

		April 1926		Total for year up to April 30, 1926	
	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen "	"	.....	.....	130,000	20,776
Egg Products, froz.	"	.....	.....	166,892	29,623
Albumen, dry	"	252,940	175,791	691,740	469,389
" frozen	"	31,000	4,535	120,640	16,058
Yolk, dry	"	63,800	13,442	241,200	61,568
" frozen	"	273,000	46,741	497,826	83,824
Liquid	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	2,487		12,003	
	lbs.	100,373	17,714	519,440	97,980
Calf skins	pcs.	.....	.....	524	
	lbs.	.....		820	255
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....		.....	
Cow hides	pcs.	1,000		1,381	
	lbs.	17,737	4,080	22,684	6,530
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	25,000		32,097	
	lbs.	27,411	14,122	39,578	20,347
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	955,274		4,898,653	
	lbs.	1,141,840	1,257,431	4,363,022	4,399,347
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	1,050		6,895	
	lbs.	1,503	1,441	9,663	7,493
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	28,072		213,342	
	lbs.	.....	50,587	.....	367,818
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	2,445	9,696	17,216	49,002
Ermine	"	6,046	10,655	19,997	36,458
Fox, all kinds	"	5,263	47,520	25,681	172,486
Hare and rabbit	"	207,839	38,188	392,960	104,382
Kolinsky	"	65,082	194,984	366,982	928,320
Lynx	"	76	1,476	115	2,149
Marmot	"	212,361	310,922	1,039,931	1,603,638
Marten	"	.....	.....	211	2,889
Raccoon	"	1,713	10,280	1,994	12,405
Sable	"	870	47,715	2,479	104,789
Squirrel	"	457,468	485,740	2,092,902	1,979,186
Weasel	"	256,746	549,185	1,072,571	1,808,970
Wolf	"	2,669	32,197	4,064	52,452
All others	"	289,097	426,904	986,392	1,634,629
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	"	13,011	32,015	30,242	81,654
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskins mats	pcs.	11,186	10,195	25,878	30,285
All other mfrs.	"	25,901	171,065	.....	248,713
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	133,054	54,058	850,018	333,356
Intestines, bladders, etc.	"	205,724	225,874	.....	1,226,710
Total			$4,154,553		$15,993,425

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	100,000	2,141
Kaoliang	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	.....	.....	183,365	6,278
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	1,299,647	25,344	11,708,436	215,946

Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	.....	35,200	9,142
Peanuts, shelled	„	14,255,030	605,490	31,173,480	1,129,619
Peanuts, unshelled	„	653,000	26,213	2,340,810	83,716
Walnuts, shelled	„	535,125	76,323	1,625,370	364,712
„ unshelled	„	3,300	137	203,300	13,558
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hempseed	„	210,210	4,918	1,715,915	40,334
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	56,000	2,940	772,100	34,308
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	148,424	5,400	.....	61,585
Bean oil	„	37,649	3,656	5,545,140	463,753
Peanut oil	„	.....	.....	5,010,988	430,550
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	6,609,152	681,167	19,962,041	2,215,598
All other oils	„	.....	.....	25,598	4,167
Vegetable tallow	„	423,499	38,502	1,640,084	152,723
Perilla oil	„	.....	.....	2,527,420	298,370
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	.....	.....	801,731	41,208
Tea	„	21,982	3,212	529,356	85,293
Total			$1,473,302		$5,653,071

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)

Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	14,277	6,963	65,561	31,874
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	6,805	1,969	12,299	3,344
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	280,000	28,085	1,245,584	135,886
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	.....	.....	898
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	2,585	558
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	25,567
Total			$37,017		$198,137

Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)

Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	157,320	31,061	1,959,299	401,442
„ waste	„	60,427	6,986	183,625	17,039
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	187,577	.....	820,905
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	.....	.....	3,140
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile & mfrs. n. o. l.	value	.....	11,659	.....	161,573
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	122	.....	470
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	.....	.....	25,592	21,828
„ fibre	„	152	2,069	935	12,084
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	.....	.....	97,014	16,238
Strawbraid	yards	4,281,060	16,601	13,766,194	36,199
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	30,154	323,213	173,390	1,448,117
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	554,677	121,391	4,243,504	1,090,767
Hair, goat	„	4,617	2,247	93,329	16,787
„ camel	„	2,322	1,373	132,614	62,511
„ horse	„	135,177	89,358	446,761	307,936
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	235,724	98,183	577,226	269,935
„ nets, human	„	8,770	75,089	37,473	335,531
„ all other	„	151,535	59,759	329,560	129,556
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	292,444	1,300,129	2,317,611	12,269,215
„ wild	„	77,591	189,233	436,633	1,299,215
„ waste	„	343,358	264,437	1,726,437	1,367,184
„ piece goods	„	5,576	37,903	35,115	266,015
„ embroideries	value	.....	4,776	.....	43,814
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	1,158	.....	34,521
„ pongees	lbs.	47,328	149,938	128,694	411,617
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	17,386	26,122
Total			$2,974,262		$20,864,580

"What Would I Do If I Lost My Job"?

SUPPOSE your employer notified you tomorrow that he didn't need you any longer? Have you any idea where you could get another position?

Don't have this spectre of unemployment hanging over your head forever. Train yourself to do some one thing so well that your services will be in demand. Employers don't discharge such men. They promote them!

Decide today that you are going to get the specialized training you must have if you are ever going to get—and keep—a real job at a real salary. It is easy if you really try.

Right at home, in the odds and ends of spare time that now go to waste, you can prepare for the position you want in the work you like best. For the International Correspondence Schools will train you just as they are training thousands of other men—no matter where you live—no matter what your circumstances.

At least find out how, by marking and mailing the coupon printed below. There's no cost or obligation, and it takes only a moment of your time, but it may be the means of changing your whole life.

Mail the Coupon Today!

International Correspondence Schools

Dept. 31-1, 83 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Without cost or obligation on my part, please tell me how I can qualify for the position or in the subject before which I have marked an X:

Business Training Courses

Business Management	Salesmanship
Banking and Banking Law	Advertising
Accountancy (including C.P.A.)	Better Letters
Nicholson Cost Accounting	Show Card Lettering
Bookkeeping	Stenography and Typing
Private Secretary	Business English
Spanish	Common School Subjects
French	High School Subjects
	Illustrating

Technical and Industrial Courses

Electrical Engineering	Surveying and Mapping
Electric Lighting	Steam Engineering
Mechanical Engineer	Radio
Mechanical Draftsman	Architect
Machine Shop Practice	Contractor and Builder
Railroad Positions	Concrete Builder
Gas Engine Operating	Structural Engineer
Civil Engineer	Automobile Work
Agriculture and Poultry	

Name.....Age.....

Address .....Occupation.....

.....

36-381

International Banking Corporation

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $14,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	TOKIO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

D. B. Clark, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

36-382

(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)

Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	250	.....	51,869
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	1,620	.....	41,805
Blackwoodware	„	.....	.....	.....	20,144
Lacquerware	„	.....	104	.....	8,057
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	11,788
Umbrellas	Nos.	33,829	8,370	160,758	38,385
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....		.....
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	1,083	.....	8,193
Total			$11,427		$180,241

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)

Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, China-ware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	7,199	.....	32,107
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	539	.....	20,449
Precious stones	„	.....	.....	.....	2,133
Total			$7,738		$54,689

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	129,853	29,076	353,853	66,124
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	840,000	65,730	.....	185,575
„ regulus	„	1,512,000	202,188	.....	1,340,840
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	24,108	.....	105,074
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	5	.....	251
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			$321,107		$1,697,932

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	.....	.....	429
Musk	„	13	3,013	56	12,255
Antimony, oxide	„	190,400	27,552	.....	150,319
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	.....	.....	1,444,200	330,420
Total			$30,565		$493,423

Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)

Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	25,268	.....	108,878
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	176,093	232,385	706,150	905,682
Household & personal effects	value	.....	4,865	.....	21,393
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	250,802	.....	1,049,153
Totals			$513,320		$2,085,106
GRAND TOTALS			$9,523,291		$47,220,594

Men and Events

Mr. Aubrey Hillaly, Shanghai share and stock broker, arrived in Shanghai this week from a tour of Japan.

The annual meeting of theShanghai Community Church was held at 6:30 p.m. last Saturday, May 22. Reports of the various committees were read and passed upon.

V. K. Ting, Co-Director of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative Area was the guest of honor at a special tiffin given at the Union Club of China on Tuesday, May 25.

Admiral Williams, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron arrived in Peking on May 15 from Shanghai. It is expected that he would proceed up the Yangtze to Chinkiang.

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, was entertained at tiffin by the American University Club on Tuesday, May 25, the function being held at the Navy Y. M. C. A.

A campaign has been opened in Shanghai to raise the sum of Tls. 160,000 to complete a fund of Tls. 555,000 for the construction of a new Chinese Y. M. C. A. building in the French Concession in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Truner and family of Hangchow are sailing on the *President Lincoln*, June 10 for the United States on vacation. Mr. Turner has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. at Hangchow for several years.

Mrs. Silas H. Strawn, accompanied by Miss Strawn arrived in Dairen on May 17 and departed on the following day for the United States. Mr. Strawn, who is in Peking, is the American chief delegate to the Customs Conference.

Memorial Day will be observed by the American Community in Shanghai with fitting ceremonies at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday, May 30, at 9.15 o'clock in the morning. The program will be under the direction of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Jack Root, who is representing Mack Sennett, the movie comedian, in the Far East, left Shanghai last Friday for Hongkong. Miss Olive Young, the young Chinese beauty chosen to be included among the Mack Sennett bathing queens, will leave Shanghai for the Sennett studio at Los Angeles within a few days.

Some 150 cases of Chinese products have been shipped from Shanghai to Philadelphia to be placed on exhibition at the Exposition to be held in that city this year in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the independence of the United States. The materials sent consist chiefly of the products of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces.

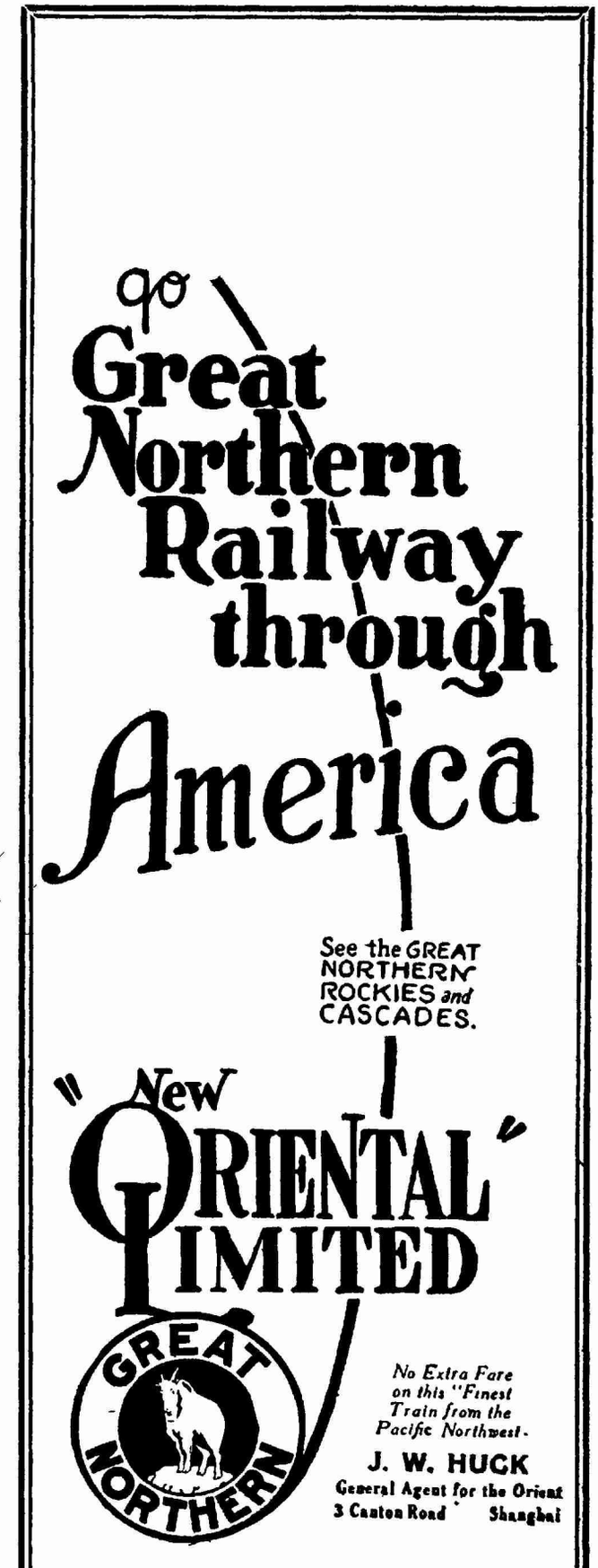
Plans have been completed by the Chinese Post Office of Shanghai for a disvision of Shanghai into postal districts similar to those employed in other large cities of the world. Post offices have been established in each of the districts to handle the mail for the respective vicinities and it is expected that an extremely efficient postal service will result.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier, who is now visiting in Shanghai, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the National Road Construction Society of China on Monday evening, May 24. Mr. Hsu. Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai, presided at the meeting and more than 100 guests were present.

Members of the teaching staff of the American School, Tokyo, expect to leave Japan at the end of the present month. Miss Jane Smith and Miss Florence Smith will come to Shanghai and later will go to Europe. Miss Vivian Smith and Miss Mildred Landon will come to Shanghai, and will visit Tientsin and Peking, then to Europe via Siberia, Miss Smith will spend some time in Paris before returning to the United States.

A mah jongg tea party for women members and their friends will be held at the Union Club of China on June 8 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Prizes will be given for the three players having the highest score. There will also be tables for bridge. The Union Club is also planning a tennis tournament shortly and those interested in participating have been asked to communicate with J. H. Lee, secretary of the entertainment and sports committee.

Nearly a thousand persons are reported to have attended a meeting held at Woosung on Sunday morning, May 23, for the purpose of unveiling an iron image to General Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Tupan of Kiangsu Province. From the speeches delivered, it seems that the citizens of this district harbor special animosity against the former Kiangsu official owing to the fact that many citizens were victimized by the tuchun's soldiers in the war in the autumn of 1924. The citizens used this method of showing their animosity for Marshal Chi.


go
Great Northern Railway through
America
See the GREAT NORTHERN ROCKIES and CASCADES.
"New ORIENTAL LIMITED"
GREAT NORTHERN
No Extra Fare on this "Finest Train from the Pacific Northwest.
J. W. HUCK
General Agent for the Orient
3 Canton Road Shanghai

THE PORT OF SEATTLE

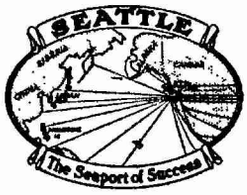
Shortest and Most Direct Route to the United States

The Economic Gateway to America

Seattle is the ocean gate through which lumber, wheat, fruit, fish and fish products, copper and other raw products make their way to tidewater and thence by ship to the Orient. Eight hundred million people of the Far East look to the United States for manufactured goods, while the United States needs their raw products. Seattle, the nearest port to the Orient, is destined to become the leading port in this world trade as the Far East develops with the larger needs of growing civilization.

The Port of Seattle Facilities for Storage and Distribution are Unexcelled in the Pacific Northwest.

SERVED BY 9 STEAMSHIP LINES TO THE ORIENT.
SERVED BY SIX TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS



ADDRESS

Port of Seattle

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Write Traffic Department for Rates, Space and Sailings

AMERICA

via Seattle
and the
MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

The "Olympian"
and
The "Columbian"

Famous transcontinental trains from Seattle-Tacoma to Chicago, without change, operated by Electric Power for 649 miles over four mountain ranges.

The world's longest electrified railroad.

Ask for this route when you book passage.

Cable address "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
Seattle

F. O. Finn
General Agent
Victoria

C. H. Miles
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
San Francisco

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

The annual report for 1924-25 of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools in China shows a total of 2,110 schools under the organization's direction, with 56,424 pupils and 5,356 teachers. The report announces the acceptance of the Rev. H. Eugene Davis of Shanghai to the Executive Secretaryship of the movement. The organization's goal for 1926 is 3,000 schools.

Miss Loraine Margaret Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fleming of Shanghai, was married on Wednesday evening, May 19, to Mr. Charles Dewey Culbertson of Stanley, Wisconsin. The ceremony was said by the Rev. Fr. McDonald of St. Joseph's Church. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Harriette Henningsen and Miss Florence Purdy and Mr. Alfred E. Schumacker was best man while Messrs. Paul Anderson and Joseph Swan were ushers. The wedding was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming on Route Ghisi which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Mr. Culbertson is manager in China for the Eastman Kodak Company.

H. von Heidenstam, technical adviser to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board entertained a number of foreign and Chinese officials at dinner at the Majestic Hotel on Saturday evening, May 22, the occasion being Mr. von Heidenstam's completion of sixteen years of service with the Chinese Government. Talks were made by Mr. Von Heidenstam, Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; F. W. Maze of the Customs; V.K. Ting, Mayor of the new Chinese Administrative District; and others. Most of the talks dealt with the necessity for improving the Shanghai harbor and the proposal for reorganizing the Whangpoo Conservancy Board into a Shanghai Harbor Board.

Feng Ping-nan has been appointed legal adviser to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

Li Sum-ling, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Chief Secretary to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, died in Hankow on Tuesday, May 18, at the International Hospital. Mr. Li was born in Canton of humble parentage and was a clerk in a Hongkong hotel when he attracted the attention of James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the *New York Herald* who happened to be in Hongkong on his yacht. Bennett took young Li to America and gave him an education after which Li joined the staff of the *Herald* where he served for several years. Li then returned to China and became a special writer and served in various journalistic capacities. Recently he was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Honan and subsequently joined the staff of Marshal Wu Pei-fu as Chief Secretary.

The English crews stroked their way to victory in the International eights and fours with the Swiss coming in first in the International pairs at the Spring Regatta held by the Shanghai Rowing Club last Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Reach at Henli. The eight was the greatest race seen at Henli for several years, the English only winning by a narrow margin with the Scot eight second and the American eight third, separated from each other by less than a boat length. The World-eight, composed of Germans and Swiss, were last but only a matter of a few feet behind the American crew. The fours were won more easily by the English crew, they being several feet ahead of their closest rivals, the Swiss, with America and Scotland following in the order named. Perfect weather marked the regatta which brought forth a large crowd of spectators who lined the Reach on both sides with their house-boats.

"When thinking of Silks, think of "The Lion Silk Store"

The Lion Silk Store

Established 1918

That is where they keep all those varieties of

Beautiful Silks

which you see all fashionable folks wearing nowadays. Keep pace with the stylish by purchasing your Silks from

Laou Kiu Luen & Company

"The Lion Silk Store."

P.424 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

American Oriental Mail Line

via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

Comfort—Speed—Courtesy

PRESIDENT MADISON June 1

PRESIDENT JACKSON June 13

PRESIDENT McKINLEY June 25

Sailings Every 12 Days 12

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON July 7

PRESIDENT GRANT July 19

PASSENGER & EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

Railroad Tickets to all points in the United States

Through Rates to Europe

Sailings to Hongkong and Manila every 12 days

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Managing Operators for

United States Shipping Board

FREIGHT DEPT.
3 Canton Road
Central 6371-2

PASSENGER DEPT.
Corner of Nanking and Kiangsi Roads
Central 6373]

36-385

Foot Ease

Pure Silk Hosiery

"Copied By All—Equalled By None"

Manufactured by

Foot Ease Hosiery Mill

2612 East Yuhang Road, Shanghai

Chih-Tze University

持志大學

— CURRICULUM —

College of Arts—

Chinese Literature, English Literature and Potitical Science department.

College of Commerce—

Accounts, Business Administration, Banking and Finance, Foreign Trade and Insurance departments.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

(中學部)

For detailed information please address registrar

President: Dr. S.C. Ho *Dean*: Dr. S.M. Ho

KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

News from South China

The Third National Conference of Chinese Labor, the First Conventon of the Peasants's League, and the Sixth Provincial Educational Conference of Kwangtung, all having been called to meet in Canton by the Kuomintang beginning first of May, have concluded their meetings May 12, after a passage of resolutions prepared at the Kuomintang Headquarters long in advance supporting the principles and policy of the party. The three organizations met together on March 12 to listen to a series of addresses from Kuomintang leaders.

Replying to the criticism that the Kuomintang have brought about a reign of terror in Canton and other districts of Kwangtung, the organs of this party have given the fact that, since May 1 in Canton, only 31 were killed and 131 ricshas smashed as result of factional fights in the city. The last few days saw no killing of people by strike pickets and only one arrest of a ricsha coolie for spreading sedition by advising another not to approach a certain "dangerous zone." The accused must answer why a certain spot in Canton is "dangerous." Since May 3, there were but two piracies within Canton Harbor Limit, one tow-boat morning of the 9th, in addition to the loss of Launch No. 6, of Chung Shun Ferry Company, plying north and south sides of Canton City.

The struggles between Kuomintang troops and the anti-Red sympathizers around Wushek, stopped for a time, renewed themselves May 9, and the remnants of the Wushek Mart not destroyed in previous fights were completely ruined this time. The casualty reported was more than a hundred Kuomintang mercenaries killed while 310 villagers lost their lives.

Fearing that trouble may result from the coming meetings of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Canton, which will be in semi-annual session May 15, the more careful and less Red comrades of this party have thought it wise to depart for Hongkong, some by way of Shekki, Chinshan and Macao, thus escaping the vigilance of the strike pickets at Shumchun and the gazing of interested spectators outside the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Wharf in the afternoons. Pickets outside the Gate in Macao now charge but $10 for every over-look of persons passing from Chinshan to Macao.

The coming session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton will consider a change of policy in three important questions: (1) Soviet-Kuomintang Alliance; (2) "Anti-imperialist" Boycott; and (3) Northern Expedition. In addition to these, the Reds and the anti-Reds within the party would struggle for the election of one of their number to the chairmanship of the party, while the militarists and extremes without principle but that of ambition and riches have advocated the return to one man rule or the *Tuchun* or military governorship system of government.

The defeat of Bolshevism in Hunan and the coming invasion of pro-North militarists from Hunan and Kiangsi have practically put Kwangtung as dominated by the Kuomintang into the position of defence. Those desiring a safe-policy have lately advised General Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang dictator, to better surrender to the cause of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, and his future steps, it is said, will be carefully watched by Kuomintang-ites not always friendly to him.

Replying to General Huang Shao-hung, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, who jurisdiction extending to Wuchow, the Kuomintang have explained that the party cannot take over the Stout Hospital in Wuchow as it has done with Kung Yee Medical College and Hospital of Canton. The Kuomintang have admitted that the Stout Hospital in Wuchow is the property of the Baptist Mission, American, while the Kung Yee, Chinese. The Kung Yee Trustees have obtained public grants of lands for the Hospital, according to the Kuomintang, the authorities of which having taken exceptions to the attempt of Dr. S. F. Lee and others in soliciting aid from the Rockefeller Foundation in America. The Stout Hospital, being American in management, therefore, cannot be treated like Kung Yee. The Kuomintang members in Wuchow, however, are urging upon General Huang to take over the institution.

Relatives of the 72 heroes who died in Canton early in 1911 in connection with the First Revolution are objecting to the burial at Yellow Flower Hill, Wong Fah Kong, north of Canton City, others than those for whom this plot of hallowed ground was originally allotted. The Kuomintang, it is understood, was to have added to the graves of this cemetery one intended for the late Mr. Wai Tak, the assassin of the anti-Red commander, Hung Shao-lun. Some persons in Canton do not agree with the Kuomintang that the deceased who had chosen to assist his party that way was a hero.

Up to May 12, the number of towns and cities of Kwangtung having replied favorably to sending delegates to a merchants' convention in Canton, May 20, under the auspices

of the Kuomintang, was eleven, including one city in Hainan Island, the Kachak.

General Li Chung-jen, chief militarist of Kwangsi now in Canton to attend the coming semi-annual session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, is of the opinion that the Kwangsi Army cannot be of any service to their comrades in Hunan opposing the anti-Reds, unless the Kuomintang in Canton will be able to lend financial assistance.

The Kuomintang, being repeatedly urged by General Tang Seng-chi, Red commander in Hunan, for aid, has so far been unable to do anything, except offering promise. Latest information received at Canton states that General Tang and his comrades are being hard pressed and will probably be driven off from Hunan altogether before Canton is able to send any help.

Fearing an attack from the south-east by way of Fukien, the Kuomintang is sending emissary to Nanking, Kiangsu, to again interview Warlord Sun Chuan-fang asking for an alliance, or at least begging him not to listen to Marshal Wu Pei-fu's suggestion to declare war against the "Reds", which means warring at the Kuomintang in Canton.

Since May 1, the inhabitants of Kwangsi have been ordered by the militarists there to tender only the Bank of Kwangsi notes for payment of duty and other public taxes. The Bank has printed more than $1,500,000 worth of notes in the denominations of one, five, and ten dollars.

The Kuomintang, in Nanning, Kwangsi, has protested against the Chinese Post Office raising the rates, saying that the Peking order to this effect should ignored, as Kwangtung Kwangsi are now independent of Peking authorities.

Owing to a dispute still unsettled between Yangtze goods importers in Canton and several steamship companies plying Canton and Yangtze ports like Shanghai and others, over the question of refunds and rebates for shortage and leakage on transit, a number of steamers has decided to cut out Canton altogether, since the importers are insistent that the loss they claim to have suffered must be made good.

The ricshas coolies in Canton, it is reported, are not satisfied with the recent decision of the Kuomintang to award no damage or relief allowance to those who have been wounded on behalf of the party in the May Day conflict against the anti-Reds or counter revolutionaries. The Kuomintang, it appears, have never given any formal order to the comrades to attack their opponents, and most of the fightings have never been sanctioned in advance by the party, the leaders of which, in fact, says a report, have warned against trouble expected that day.

Pickets of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the "anti-imperialist" boycott in Kwangtung ports have complained to their headquarters that Police and troops are not very willing to assist them in the arrest and detention of persons charged of violating the boycott. The pickets have been arresting persons for the last 10 months contrary to law but with Kuomintang sanction and tolerance, but they have greatly abused their illegally obtained power; and upon complaints, the Kuomintang have at last decided to restrict arrests except in the presence of Police, by whom extreme lawlessness may be stopped. In Canton these days, practically every union has its picket company possessing the power of arrest, not only among its own membership but others as well.

The Canton Strike Committee enforcing the "anti-imperialist" boycott, preparing to resist possible dissolution or restriction from Kuomintang intending to appoint direct representatives to the Committee in case dissolution

Direct to Chicago

on the "North Coast Limited"

From steamship dock to railroad station, and then straight across the Pacific Northwest to Chicago—in 70 hours! This is what you can do by taking one of America's fine trains east from Seattle—"The North Coast Limited."

You make no changes in berth, car, or train all the way—one service from Seattle as far east as Chicago! Convenient connections at Chicago to any place East or South.

You will enjoy Northern Pacific meals.

Newest of Pullman sleeping cars! Newest of observation cars! Barber, valet, ladies' maid, and countless comforts to make your trip delightful.

There is no extra charge for riding on this train.

For rates and literature apply to

R. J. Tozer, *General Agent,*
609 Robert Dollar Bldg., Shanghai, China.

Northern Pacific Ry

(155)

not feasible at once, is organizing a "picket fleet", seizing launches owned by helpless private individuals under the slightest pretext in order to augment the strength. In the last few days, four such privately owned launches have been taken as runners of contraband goods. Now-a-days contrabands include kerosene oil and other foreign articles imported through Hongkong.

Dr. C. C. Wu, acting Mayor of Canton, is said to have been advised by Hongkong friends to leave Canton also, following Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Hu Han-min, and other Kuomintang leaders whose whereabouts have now become a mystery, although reports have it that Mr. Wang is now in Formosa and Mr. Hu, awaiting for steamers to go to unknown destination. Dr. Wu, says a report, is still unable to leave Canton, as he has to defend General Wu Te Chen, whom General Chiang Kai-shek has dismissed without over General Wu as city chief of police. General Chiang is charging General Wu of mis-appropriation of police funds, while Dr. Wu has to defend his former subordinate. Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who first appointed General Wu Te Chen to head the Canton Police, will also stand by General Wu. So far the accounts are still under investigation, and friends of General Wu are confident that Wu no indictment will be returned, while journals opposing believe otherwise, Some pepple expect Mr. Hu Han-min, Dr. C. C. Wu, and others will have soon to make either Hongkong or other foreign ports for their home.

The defeat of Bolshevism in Hunan being assured by the retreat of General Tang Seng-chi from Changsha and the failure of the Kuomintang from Kwangtung to offer any re-inforcement as first promised, South-western militarists like Ma Chi, formerly of Kwangsi, and Tse Min-ping, at one time Red but now changed, have announced that they would undertake an "anti-Red" expedition against Canton from Hunan and Kiangsi province, where they say they have an army prepared for action.

Tang Seng-chi's agents from Hunan, anxious of getting some military aid from their comrades in Canton, have been disappointed and are preparing to leave Canton. The Kuomintang appear to be unready to offer any material service to Tang just now, and anti-Reds suggest that their enemies will never be able to move, on account of the Kuomintang having internally divided into pro-Chiang Kai-shek and the anti-Chiang Kai-shek factions.

Mr. Hu Han-min, nominally Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang in Canton but until April 29 practically a prisoner in Moscow, did not appear at the receptions prepared for him the last few days in honor of his return from the Soviet Capital. Reports have since then been current that he, like Mr. Wang Ching-wei, until March 20 last, acting Chairman of the Kuomintang, has secretly left Canton to avoid another disgrace of being deported elsewere, places in Hongkong where Mr. Hu would usually frequent when ordinary circumstances permit did not show trace of this Kuomintang leader, and his past connections and the conditions under which he has travelled may find it justifiable for his trying to dodge callers not within his immediate circles.

Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice of Hongkong, passed a sentence of three years with hard labor on each of Au Kim Lui and Lam Fook Chiu, the two defendants who were found guilty by the jury of conspiracy to defraud the Wing On Bank of $50,000. In addition, the defendants were on May 12 made to pay a cost of $3,000 for the trial. The case, which lasted almost a fornight, has involved the Wing On Bank to an expense of more than $10,000, it is said.

Captain Gallarza and Loriga, the Spanish aviators, left Macao May 11 on the last stage of their flight to the Philippines. Two mechanics were left behind at Macao to follow later by steamer when Captain Loriga's damaged machine has been brought from Tinpak, Chinese Territory. They arrived at Aparri, P. I., on the same day without further accident.

When the Rev. Father Robert, of the French Mission at Hongkong, departed for France May 11, he severed an association with the Far East extending more than 37 years, the last 22 of which have been spent in Hongkong. Father Robert was formerly of Shanghai, serving 10 years as a member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession in Shanghai.

Small papers, very popular in Peking and Shanghai devoted to theatrical and allied interests, have at last found themselves at Hongkong also. Here the *China Star*, made its first apparance May 12, and the *Ding-Dong Bell*, on the 13th.

The Hongkong Baseball Association has announced May 29 as the date for the opening of the league season. Hongkong has an American, British, Filipino, Japanese, Portuguese and a Chinese baseball team.

Canton, May 12, 1926.

The Week in the Far East

That strenuous efforts are being made by political leaders to bring about a personal conference on the part of the three major actors on the Northern Chinese political stage, otherwise, Marshals Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-ling and Sun Chuan-fang, is the most important element featuring the news situation this week. Although Marshal Wu Pei-fu announced a week ago that he would not proceed northward to establish his base at Paotingfu, the old Tsao Kun headquarters, until he had re-established his position in Hunan Province, nevertheless the reports this week from Hankow indicate that he may proceed northward shortly. The line-up of these three military leaders is now approximately as follows:

Wu Pei-fu controls Hankow district and northern Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Southern Chihli and has troops in the vicinity of the National Capital at Peking. In addition Marshal Wu is supporting the Yang Sen expedition in Szechuen which has advanced as far as Chungking. Forces also favorable to Wu are trying to oust the Kuominchun from Shensi Province.

Sun Chuan-fang, also member of Chihli Party and friendly to Wu Pei-fu is Tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and claims military control through his appointees in three other provinces, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi.

Chang Tso-ling, controls Manchuria consisting of the Three Eastern Provinces, Shengking, Kirin and Holingkiang and also Eastern Chihli and Shantung Province.

While the Chihli and Fengtien (Manchurian) parties were able to submerge their traditional differences and combine in the drive to eliminate the Kuominchun or Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang faction from control of the Government and the Peking area, the going has not been so harmonious since. While Marshal Wu Pei-fu insists that Chang Tso-ling is agreeable to his (Wu's) proposal for the re-establishment of the Constitution, reports from the North indicate that the Mukden warlord is not enthusiastic on this point by any possible stretch of the imagination. On Saturday, May 22 Marshal Wu provided all of the old members of parliament who have been in Hankow for several weeks free tickets to Peking and also, according to a *Reuters* report, presented each with the sum of $400, as "traveling expenses." It will be interesting to see what happens when these politicians reach the national capital, for naturally they will want to start business immediately and reorganize the parliamentary branch of the government.

The situation in Hunan Province which has caused Marshal Wu Pei-fu considerable worriment, still remains unsettled. Although Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin succeeded in driving General Tang Sun-tse from Changsha the provincial capital, reports in recent days indicate that Gen. Tang, who is reported to be receiving support from Canton, has made a stand in the southern part of the province and in consequence Marshal Wu Pei-fu is considerably worried.

At Canton General Chiang Kai-chek, the so-called "red" general seems to be holding his own, which is causing worry in the North because the Cantonese are constantly playing upon the natural rivalries and suspicions of the northern leaders and making cooperation difficult.

Another complicating element in the Northern situation was the report on Sunday, May 23, that the Kuominchun, had reorganized its forces in the vicinity of Kalgan and had launched a determined attack upon Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the so-called "model" governor of Shansi Province who is friendly toward Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli Party. Whether the threatened return of the Kuominchun is due to renewed finance from Moscow owing to the presence there of Feng Yu-hsiang, is not known. For a considerable period, when the Kuominchun was on the run, there were reports that Gen. Lu Chung-lin, the Kuominchun commander at Kalgan, was trying to effect a reconciliation with Marshal Wu Pei-fu against Chang Tso-ling.

Tariff and Extraterritoriality

Despite reports that the Tariff Conference was about to disband, due chiefly to the departure of Mr. Peel, one of the British delegates, Mr. Yokotake, Japanese Commercial Attache in Peking, issued a statement on Monday, May 24, that the conference was still in session and that it was hoped to reach an agreement on the basis of the Washington Conference schedules, before the end of June when Mr. Silas Strawn, American delegate, expects to return to America. According to Mr. Yokotake, practically everything has been

STEEL

The Backbone of Civilization

Like many other arts, the knowledge of smelting and working in iron came from the East.

The extensive use of the celebrated "wootz," or steel of India, for the famous Damascus sword-blades is striking proof of the ancient civilization of India.

The hieroglyphics recording the civilization of ancient Egypt carved on their obelisks and temples of porphyry are supposed to have been made with tools of this same Indian steel.

The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his drawbridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

Today our travel on land, sea or by air depends on steel. Our skyscrapers, our watchsprings—our dreadnaughts, our motor-boats—our frontiers, our fences—our telegraph system—our pleasures and our protection—all depend upon steel.

Steel is the symbol of civilization. Hand in hand civilization and steel open and broaden the channels of intercourse among nations and aid in the establishment of that closer friendship among nations which is civilization.

United States Steel Products Co.

30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.
ILLINOIS STEEL CO.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
AMERICAN SHEET & TINPLATE CO.
THE LORAIN STEEL CO.
AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.
NATIONAL TUBE CO.
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.
MINNESOTA STEEL CO.
CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION

Branches and warehouses in all the principal cities of the world

UNION BUILDING 1 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

YUSEN BLDG., MARUNOUCHI

TOKYO, JAPAN.

36-389

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.... US$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—37 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 Kiukiang Road, A. E. Schumacher, Mgr.

Hongkong Office: 6 Queen's Road, Central, D. M. Biggar, Mgr.

Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks issued.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of the world. Telegraphic Transfers effected.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Foreign Currencies according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Subsidiary of

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital and surplus.....US$ 50,000,000

Head Office: 37 Wall Street New York

Foreign Offices

LONDON PARIS MEXICO CITY

DIE BRUECKE

The Only Weekly Magazine in the German Language Published in Shanghai and Circulated Throughout the Far Fast. Independent and Reliable.

Continental Cables

Asiatic Articles
Trustworthy Trade-Reports
Impartial Impressions

GIVES

DIE BRUECKE

GERMAN WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Shanghai 16 Rue Chapsal West 3757.

Subscription: Mex. $18.-per year incl. postage.

Advertising Rates: On application.

completed for placing the 2½ percent surtax on general products into effect and also the 5 percent on luxuries. The only thing delaying the Conference now, in Mr. Yokotake's view, is the necessity of waiting for the Chinese to establish a government to ratify what has already been accomplished.

That Japan is also proceeding toward the negotiation of a reciprocal tariff treaty with China to replace the present system when Tariff Autonomy is established on January 1, 1929 is also indicated in Mr. Yokotake's interview.

The Extraterritorial Commission, now touring the provinces, after completing its investigations in Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanchang, and Nanking, reached Shanghai on the night of May 23. While in Shanghai they plan to investigate the foreign and Chinese courts after which they will proceed to Manchuria and then back to Tientsin and Peking for the final meeting and drafting of the reports. One of the Chinese news agencies circulated a report simultaneously with the arrival of the Commission in Shanghai, that since the members of the Extraterritorial Commission now touring the country only consists of alternates and secretearies that the Chinese officials would not extend any special entertainment while the Commission is in the Shanghai distri

The Shanghai Situation

Although most of the month of May has passed by without any trouble, there is still some anxiety felt regarding May 30. During the week notifications were issued by Col. Yang Tsung-yang, chief of the constabulary in the native sections and by Mr. S. Edwards, acting secretary of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, forbidding any meetings or processions on May 30 the first anniversary of the student riots and killings of last year.

Despite the fact that there have been no public announcements, it is known that negotiations are proceeding between the Shanghai Consular Body and Dr. V. K. Ting, Co-Director of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District regarding the settlement of the question of the rendition of the International Mixed Court and the extention of roads into the native districts from Shanghai.

Extraterritoriality Commission Reaches Shanghai

A number of the delegates to the Extraterritoriality Commission arrived in Shanghai last Sunday by special train from Soochow. Representatives of local Chinese societies and Chinese officials were at the station to meet the delegates. Among those on the train were Sir Skinner Turner and Mr. C. F. Garstin (British), M. Toussaint, vice chairmen of the Commission (French), Mr. M. Angelino (Netherlands), Com. G. de' Rossi (Italian), Dr. F.T. Cheng and Messrs. Snowin Wetsen Hsu, Wang Yung-nien and Huang Chu-shin (Chinese), and Mr. Moriji. Dr. Cheng is one of the Chinese delegates while Mr. Hsu is the Chinese secretary-general.

The delegates will be joined by other members of the Comission who are now in Nanking and Soochow and the entire Commission will continue their investigation of Chinese jails and courts, including a survey of the International Mixed Court as well as the various district courts in the Chinese city. The Commission is expected to reassemble in Peking around June 10 when reports from the delegates who have been visiting the Provinces will be collected.

The delegates have been entertained during the week by various foreign and Chinese legal associations and other societies interested in the general subject of extraterritoriality.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY

R. T. EVANS B. C. EASTHAM

RENTALS & SALES ARRANGED

VICTORIA TERRACE TIENTSIN

From the Chinese Press

Hankow, May 17.—The fighting in Hunan between General Wu Pei-fu's adherents and those of the pro-Cantonese general Tang Sun-tse is still indecisive, according to reports from the various fighting fronts. Although Gen. Tang retreated from the provincial capital, Changsha, he is making a stand at Liuliang and Hungchow. General Wu's adherents are Generals Yeh Kai-hsin and Liu Seih-hsien. Latest reports are to the effect that MarshalWu's forces have suffered a defeat and considerable anxiety exists regarding the outcome. General Tang is reported to be receiving support from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of Canton.

Hankow, May 17.—The International Judicial Commission which is investigating the subject of Extraterritoriality, now in Hankow on a tour of the provinces inspecting the courts and administration of justice, was addressed by Mr. Chen Chai, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Mixed Court situation at Hankow. According to Mr. Chen, the Mixed Court at Hankow has no basis in the treaties and infringes the sovereignty of China, He expressed the hope that all judicial cases at Hankow, shortly would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts.

Shanghai, May 17.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces and concurrently military director of Anewei, Fukien and Kiangsi, who has been in Hangchow inspecting conditions in Chekiang province, is returning to Nanking in a few days.

Shanghai, May 17.—The Chinese Young Women's Christian Association entertained today the Chinese and British members of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission.

Peking, May 18.—Mr. de Rossi, Italian Consul-General at Shanghai has been appointed Italian Charged Affairs in Peking.

Tsinanfu, Shantung Province, May 18.—The financial situation in Shantung has become desperate, chiefly on account of the recent military campaigns of General Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien Tupan. Unsecured military notes to the amount of $8,000,000 have been circulated and in addition it is reported that the Tupan has placed a loan with the Japanese banks to the amount of $4,000,000 based upon provincial resources.

Hankow, May 19.—The members of the Tsao Kun Parliament, who have been in Hankow for several weeks trying to obtain the support of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for a reconvocation of Parliament, have departed for Peking, their expenses for railway transportation having been advanced by Marshal Wu.

Hankow, May, 19.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has appointed Mr. Wang Shih-yu as director general of the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway.

Chengchow, Honan Province, May 19.—General Liu Chen-hua, former Tuchun of Shensi and a follower of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, is reported to have entered Sianfu the capital of Shensi which previously has been occupied by Kuominchun troops.

Ichang, Hupeh Province, May 19.—The revenues from opium, most of which comes down the Yangtsze River from Szechuen, are now said to exceed $1,800,000 a month. An Anti-Opium Association has recently been formed to combat the evil which is largely in the hands of the militarists.

Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu Province, May 19.—A long-distance telephone system is being established in this district which will connect up the Feng Hsien and Chang Shan districts with Hsuchowfu. It is planned to extend the service throughout Anhwei Province.

Shanghai, May 19.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is reported to has sent a protest to the Ministry of Communications against a reported attempt of foreign steamship companies to institute foreign pilots on the Yangtsze River.

Shanghai, May 20.—A group of about forty Chinese business men of Shanghai headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching of the Chamber of Commerce departed today for Japan to visit the Electrical Exposition now being held in Tokyo. The Commission will urge upon the Japanese Government the matter of abrogating the unequal treaties.

Kalgan, May 20.—Gen. Chang Tze-kiang, Tuchun of Charhar has resigned his position to General Lu Chung-lin, former Kuominchun commander in the Peking Area under the Christian General.

Shanghai, May 20.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has appointed four special delegates to accompany the Kiangsu exhibit of native products to the Philadelphia Exposition.

Hankow, May 21.—General Wu Pei-fu's lieutenant, Gen. Yang Sen who is now trying to regain control of Szechuen, has advanced as far as Chungking. In view of

NOW READY

THE NEW

Who's Who In China

(Over 1000 pages)

Containing photographs and biographies of the most important leaders in China in the fields of

Politics **Education**
Business **Manufacturing**
Banking **Professions**

Price Mex. $8

Order your copy today

China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI - - - - - CHINA.

In the United States Court for China

RUTH SULLIVAN, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2781

vs. | Civil No. 1107

BERNARD SULLIVAN, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Bernard Sullivan,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 17, 1926.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

WINIFRED MILDRED HAYES, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2773

vs | Civil No. 1105

JOHN HENRY HAYES, Defendant.. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

JOHN HENRY HAYES

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 7, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

the disordered conditions existing there, the Japanese gunboats have landed marines for the purpose of protecting Japanese and other foreign interests.

Mukden, May 21.—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling has departed for Tientsin for the purpose of superintending the redistribution of troops in the Peking area.

Shanghai, May 21.—A group of local Chinese merchants headed by Mr. Fu Siao-en, head of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, today tendered a recention in honor of Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, former Tupan of Chekiang Province, the occasion being Gen. Lu's sixtieth birthday.

Shanghai, May 21.—Dr. V. K. Ting, Co-Director of the Shanghai-Woosung special area, who has been directed by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang to negotiate with the foreign authorities regarding the rendition of the International Mixed Court, expressed the hope today that the question might be settled before May 30. It is reported that one change in the court shortly to be effected will be that purely Chinese cases will be heard before the Chinese courts without foreign participation.

Peking, May 22.—According to Mr. Hioki, Japanese chief delegate to the Tariff Conference, the Tariff negotiations shortly will be adjourned until October, the Powers and China having solved most of the questions concerned with the ad interim provisions to be enforced prior to Tariff autonomy being established. It is also understood that the Extraterritorial Commission will return to Peking by June 10 for the purpose of winding up its work.

Tokyo, May 22.—A Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition is being organized here to be held on June 18 and following in the new buildings of the Art Museum in Ueno Park.

Kobe, May 22.—The delegation of Chinese merchants from Shanghai headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, were met here by a large delegation of Japanese officials and merchants. After a series of entertainments here the party will be conducted on a tour of Japan.

Hankow, May 22.—It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu intends to depart for the North this week. He intends first to proceed to Paotingfu, the former headquarters of Tsao Kun in Chihli Province and then will proceed to Peking for a conference with Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

Mukden, May 23.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling's large airplane hangar, including 15 airplanes were destroyed by fire here today, the damage being estimated at $300,000.

Tokyo, May 23.—Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed M. Selibriakoff, Assistant Soviet Commissar of Communications today that the Japanese Government would approve in principle the matter of establishing through traffic arrangements over the Manchurian railways between the Far East and Europe, but that in no case would Japan make such an agreement without first consulting China's wishes.

Shanghai, May 24.—Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Kuominchun Government, who is now visiting in Shanghai, will be entertained by the Chinese Good Roads Association while in this city. Dr. Wang was responsible for the organization of the road association.

Peking, May 24.—That the monthly losses from non-operation of the Chinese Government Railways is now amounting to $7,000,000, is claimed in a report issued here today.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of | Cause No. 2767

PATRICK GILLEN, | Estate No. 622

Deceased. | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Patrick Gillen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Nov. 13, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES B. DAVIES.

May 13, 1926.

New Books and Publications

Russia Since Lenin

Since Lenin Died; By Max Eastman; New York: Boni and Liveright.

The author of this book is a well-known socialist who returned to America from Russia, not long ago, having made a first hand study of the situation there. In this little book he tells the story of the intrigues, plots and strifes going on in the Russian Communist party for holding the power. He is convinced of the fact that the Dictatorship of the Prolitariat exists in name only, the real power and the machinary of the government being in the hands of a few ambitious politicians.

The author takes great pains to prove that Lenin and Trotsky were the only sincere communists in the Russian Communist Party and they both never differed materially from each other. Lenin once desired to transfer the whole power to Trotsky whom he considered to be the ablest man in Russia. The author admits that Trotsky is able to fight his enemies, but has no capacity to keep his friends under control.

The whole book is a strong vindication of the character of Trotsky and an attempt is made to show that he alone can be called the truest Marxian after Lenin. He is the only man who created such a powerful army of the Russian peasants.

The conclusion of the author is that a group of leaders constantly plotting against Trotsky, "the Russian Bonaparte," and being actuated by their own thirst of power have built up an ideology far from the ideology of Lenin. They have either deceived the strong Communists or driven them out of Russia and taken the power in their hands which they are using for selfish purposes." . . .and they have thrown to the winds that intellectual honesty before the prolitariat which was of the essence of Lenin's character and teachings, and a main source of the unqualified authority of the Russian Communist Party in the international movement of labor."

The book is full of facts and many documents have been quoted in the final pages. The book should be of use to those who are interested in the issues of the Russian Communist Party.

H. P. Shastri

Manual for English Records

(英文留聲機片課本) *Manual for English Records by S. S. Hu, M. F., and Lawrence Faucett, M. A. The Commercial Press, Shanghai, April 1926. $1.00 144 pages.*

This book aims to help Chinese students of oral English to overcome two of their chief stumbling blocks, namely, those of pronunciation and idiom. As the title indicates, the book is intended to be used with the phonograph. There are altogether 12 records, and on each record, 2 lessons. The first 20 lessons consist of lists of words that a student would naturally have occasion to use in school, and short English sentences with the Chinese translation, based upon the word lists. Each lesson is followed by copious notes in Chinese which clearly explain the idiomatic differences of the two languages, English and Chinese. All thoughts by beginners of the possibility of translating word for word are definitely discouraged.

In the last four lessons in the book, the sounds, both vowel and consonant, are fully dealt with, and ample word lists are provided for drill on these sounds. The phonograph records are all spoken by one whose pronunciation may be relied upon as being both clear and correct.

The book, if used with the records, should prove most helpful to those beginners of English who have not the advantage of studying the language with the aid of one whose native tongue is English. I can conceive of no better way for such students to secure a good foundation in spoken English. The manual is so simply arranged that if it is used together with the records, it should be unnecessary for the student to seek additional aid from a teacher. The book itself, being the result of the combined efforts of a Chinese who thoroughly understands the difficulties the Chinese student's standpoint, and a foreigner whose native tongue is English, should be allowed to serve as teacher.

Jamestson.

St. John's University.

British Student Christian Movement Publications

ALL IN ENGLISH

Christianity and Peace Problems, by Oldham	$1.90
Necessity of Art, by Percy Dearmer	3.80
More Psychology and Christian Life, by T. W. Pym.	1.50
A Book of Prayer for Students	1.70
Abiding Presence	1.70
Some Aspects of Christianity, by F. A. Cockin	.40
Faith of a Teacher, by Fanny Street	1.20
Meaning of Old Testament, by Hugh Martin	1.50
God and The Struggle For Existence, by Streeter	1.50
Art and Religion, by Percy Dearmer	1.20
Prayer and Personality, by Malcolm Spencer	1.50
Modern Disciples, by Edward S. Woods	1.70
Man, Woman and God, by A. H. Gray	1.70
Christianity and Psychology, by F. R. Barry	1.70
Rebuilding Europe, by Ruth Rouse	1.50
Jesus of History, by T. R. Glover	1.50
Everyday Religion, by Edward S. Woods	1.70
Our Faith In God, by J. Ernest Davey	1.50
Christian Beliefs and Modern Questions, by Quick	1.50
How Readest Thou, by Stephen Neill	1.50
Religion and Nature Science, by E. Haigh	1.70

Etc. Etc.

Send your order now to:

Association Press of China

20 Museum Road, Shanghai

COUPON Good for New WINSTON DICTIONARY

To Readers of **The China Weekly Review**

Here is a newly compiled dictionary—every word defined so that its meaning is clear. Capitalization shown at a glance—More than 800 pictorial illustrations of educational value. New words. Facts!

Only One Coupon Required

7 of these coupons presented or mailed to The China Weekly Review with a nominal sum to cover cost of handling, amounting to only ..... **M$2.00**

OR:—One Coupon and M$10 for one year's subscription to The China Weekly Review.

Entitles Every Reader to this New Winston Handbook

Clip this coupon and present it

Name .....

Address .....

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 13th.	Sale Price May 20th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 20th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101	100¾	7.95
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	98½	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101½	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	98⅝	6.10
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	103¼	103⅜	6.70
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100⅞	100⅞	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	97¾	97¼	7.20
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	85½	85½	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	84¾	83	7.45
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99¼	99½	7.05
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	98	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95¼	95	7.50
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	97⅛	97½	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	94¾	93½	6.75
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	97½	97	6.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	98	97¼	7.75
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99¼	88⅞	8.05

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of NewYork.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While there has been but very little variation in prices during the past week when compared with those prevailing in the previous period, yet at the close of our market assumed a more steady undertone which, notwithstanding the gradual decline in Sampin and the absence of demand from Mill operatives, was engendered on the one hand by considerable quantities being appropriated for covering shorts and on the other by meagre arrivals from the interior marts.

To attempt therefore at this time to forecast the trend of the market for the near future may be considered too presumptuous in as much as a variety of circumstances of a very fluctuative nature would have to be taken into consideration and consequently we can only arrive at the conclusion that it were best for the time being to take advantage of any offerings at prevailing rates to provide for a little more than immediate wants and thus to a certain extent be safeguarded against any lightning advances that are likely to eventuate.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the fundamental conditions of the local yarn market, in that prices ruling are nearly the same as last week. New business for export has been booked about 9000 bales in all counts at ruling rates and about 10000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.28
American-Middling last reported..... 9.47

Tone of market, *Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer. 18.75 Spot.
18.26 July.
17.52 Oct.
17.46 Dec.
17.37 Jan.
17.50 Mar.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May .282
Fine Oomra, May.....320
Fully Good Broach, May .335

Tone of the market:—*Fasier*.

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	30.50
Shanghai, Spot.....	29.25
M. Ginned, Spot.....	29.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	29.25
Ningpo, Spot.....	28.80

Tone of the market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 26, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's prices of Bar Silver in London, at 29 1/16 d. near and 29 1/16 d. forward, show a decline during the week of 1/16 d. in the spot quotation with the forward price unchanged. The official T/T rate on London after touching 2/11 1/4 d. is down to 2/11 d., which was the rate ruling this day last week. The exchange market continues quiet, with business in regard to imports and exports still on a small scale. An easier feeling prevails at the close with the following rates available for Gald remittances, near delivery, Sterling 2/11 5/16 d. G$. 71 5/8, Yen 65 7/32 r 4 m/s export paper could be placed at:—Sterling 3/0 3/16 d. G$ 73 1/8. The Paris/London rate has ranged between 176 and 144, the last quotation is approximately 151 1/8.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 71,399,000 an increase of Tls. 2,878,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 63,440,000 an increase of $ 1,650,000
Estimated value Tls. 117,075,000 as against Tls. 95,007,000 held at this time last year

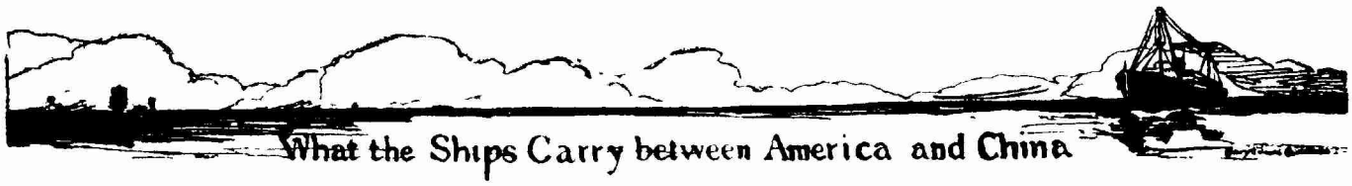
	Average rates for April	Thursday May 20	Friday May 21	Satur. May 22	Mon. May 24	Tues. May 25	Wednesday May 26
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/10.799	2/11	2/11 1/4	2/11		2/11	2/11
O/Dfts. ,,	—	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16		2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/11 1/4	2/11 1/4	2/11 1/4		2/11 1/4	2/11 1/4
T/T India	186.000	194 3/4	196 1/4	195 1/2		195 1/8	194 3/4
T/T France	2,077.826	2405	2375	2195		2100	2210
T/T N. Y.	72.288	71	71 1/2	71		71	71
T/T Hong	77.435	77 1/8	77 1/8	77		77	77
T/T Japan	66.467	66	65 3/4	66		66	66 3/8
T/T Batavia	176.571	175 1/4	176 3/4	175 1/4		175 1/4	175 1/4
T/T Strats	80.712	79 1/4	78 3/4	79 1/4		79 1/8	79 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/11.816	3/0 3/8 3/0 5/8	3/0 1/2	3/0 3/8		3/0 3/8	3/0 3/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—		3/0 3/4	3/0 5/8		3/0 3/4	3/0 5/8
4m/s ,, D/A	3/0.149	3/0 11/16	3/0 13/16	3/0 11/16		3/0 11/16	3/0 11/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,165.174	2535	2505	2325		2230	2340
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	72.402	73 7/8	73 3/4	73 1/2		73 1/2	73 1/2
4m/s ,, Does	—	73 5/8	74	73 3/4		73 3/8	73 3/8

BANK HOLIDAY

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 24	May 25	May 26
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30	30 1/4	30 1/16		30 1/16	30 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65	G.$.65	G.$.64 7/8		G.$.64 7/8	G.$.6
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	319.00	317.70	317.00		319.20	319
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00		111.00	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.475	71.425	71.4125		71.45	71.3
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	6%	5%	4 1/2%		8%	6%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 151.5
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 5/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 9/32
,, 4 ,,	4 5/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2 1/4
,, 6 ,,	4 5/16 %	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 3/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., April Customs Rate Tls. 1.21 equal Gold $1

S. S. Arabia Maru, April 21, from U. S. of America.

Wax, Paraffin	Pls.	3,759
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary		
Sawn	Sup. ft.	153,,410

S. S. Tsukuba Maru, April 21 from U. S. A.

Cigarettes	Mille	32,600

S. S. President Hayes, April 12, from U. S. of America.

Cottons, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	2,817
Graphite	Pls.	24
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	8
,, Washers	,,	50
,, Wire Shorts	,,	647
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	972
,, Rope, Old	,,	152
Asparagus Canned	,,	36
Bronze Powder	,,	75
Cheese	,,	34
Dextrine	,,	46
Fruits, Dried	,,	11
Grease	,,	27
Hams and Bacon	,,	3
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent	,,	1,822
Ink, Printing	,,	133
Leather, Calf	,,	8
,, Patent	,,	7
,, Sole	,,	445
Milk, Condensed	,,	180
,, Evaporated	,,	43
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,050
Paper, Blotting	,,	18
,, Writing	,,	146
,, Unclassed	,,	70
Raisins	,,	2,250
Seed, Biru	,,	24
Sharks' Fins, not Pepared	,,	9
Soda, Ash	,,	62
,, Caustic	,,	504
Sulphur, Black	,,	250
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	30
Twine	,,	11
Chocolate	Lb.	1,920
Bath Tubs, Enamelled	Pcs.	109
Clocks	,,	816
Cotton Quilts	,,	96
Imitation Leather	,,	24
Mate, Unclassed	,,	2,400
Motor-cars	,,	7
Motor-trucks	,,	1
Oilcloth	,,	1,024
Typewriters	,,	161
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	177
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	167
Coffee, in Tins	,,	238
Files, Steel	,,	960
Hoisery	Doz.	72
Shirts, Cotton	,,	20
Underwears Cotton	,,	164
Shoes	Pairs	1,104
Cigarettes	Mille	16,000
Cigars	,,	20
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	24,327
Varnish	,,	1,464
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.		
94	Hk. Tls.	6,619
Machinery	,,	78,473
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	664,689

S. S. President Hayes, April 22.

To Providence.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 160	Pls.	200

To New Bedford.

Silk Waste:		
Other Ports.. Bls. 80	Pls.	100

To Boston.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai... Bls. 26	Pls.	81.90
Other Ports Bls. 80	,,	100.00
Cotton Rags	,,	12
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	42
Hides, Cow	,,	131
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,677
Soy	,,	75
Sugar, Brown	,,	10
Turnips, Salted	,,	23

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports Bls. 100	Pls.	80
Antimony, Crude	Pls.	1,428
,, Regulus	,,	2,940
Brassware	,,	27
Bristles	,,	346
Camphor,	,,	50
Chinaware Fine	,,	103
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	110
Feathers	,,	64
Hides, Buffalo	,,	433
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	172
Nutgalls	,,	421
Oil, Wood	,,	288
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	731
Soy	,,	25
Tungsten Ore	,,	832
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	5,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	5,559

S. S. Langton Hall, April 23.

To Baltimore.

Bristles	Pls.	48
Cassia Lingea	,,	504
Mattings	Rolls	647
Fans, Palm-leaf, Fine	Pcs.	75,000

To Phillipsburg.

Hair, Horse	Pls.	52

To New York.

Antimony Crude	Pls.	1,680
,, Regulus	,,	840
Bristles	,,	45
Skins, Hare	Pcs.	53,800

S. S. Dewey April 26. from U. S. of America.

Paper, Printing	Pls.	3,528
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary		
Sawn	Sup. ft.	2,283,296

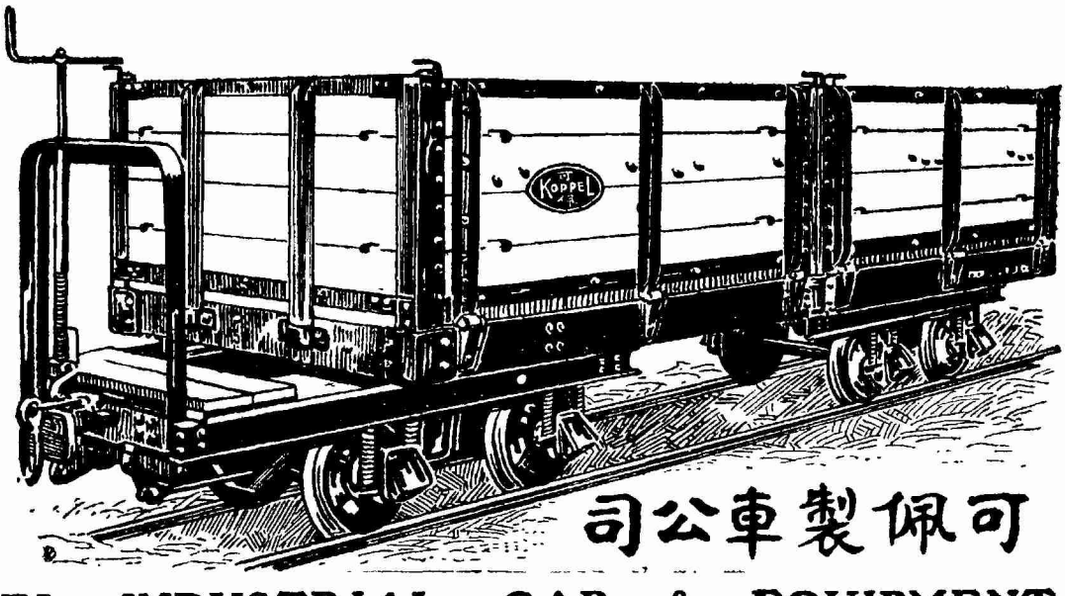
S. S. Shinyo Maru, April 26. from U. S. of America.

Cigarettes	Mille	15,550

S. S. President Taft, April 26, from U. S. of America.

Iron Bars	Pls.	149
Wire Defective	,,	305
Acid, Unclassed	,,	5
Canned Asparagus	,,	10
,, Fruits	,,	150
,, Milk Condensd	,,	3,227
,, ,, Evaporated	,,	111
Fruits, Fresh	,,	24
Gelatine	,,	1
Glue	,,	24
Leather, Calf	,,	6
,, Sole	,,	961
Macaroni	,,	17
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,269
Newspapers, Old	,,	88
Paper, Unclassed	,,	2,260
Potatoes	,,	15
Raisins	,,	133
Shrimps, Dried	,,	6
Starch	,,	10
Sugar, White, Cubs	,,	23
Canned Salmous	Doz.	48
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	1,004
Chocolate	Lb.	2,028
Timber, Unclassed	Sup. ft	5,024
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	70
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	231,450
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	956,136

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, C. P. O. Box 743

MANILA——BRANCHES——ILOILO

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

PAGE

Admiral Oriental Line 351
Operators of the American Oriental Mail Line, freight and passenger Pacific service.

American-Oriental Banking Corporation 345
Banking and Investment service.

Association Press 359
Publication of National Y. M. C. A.

British-American Tobacco Company ..... **Back Cover**
Manufacturers and distributors of Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway 350
Continental railway (electrified.)

Chih Tze University 352
Offering literature, political science and business courses.

Die Brueche 356
Weekly German Magazine.

Dodge Bros. Motor Car Company 343
The Dodge automobile.

Dollar Line IV
Round-the-World passenger and freight service.

Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation 356
International banking facilities.

Foot Ease Hosiery Mill 352
Manufacturers of "Foot Ease" Silk Hosiery.

Great Northern Railway 349
Trans-continental railway, The Oriental Limited.

International Banking Corp 348
International Banking Service.

International Correspondence Schools 347
Educational training by mail.

Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company V
Railway equipment manufacturers.

Laou Kiu Luen Silk Company 350
Dealers in silk goods.

Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company II
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Northern Pacific Railway 353
Coast-to-Chicago Passenger and Freight Service.

Peitaiho Agency 356
Rentals and sales agents.

Port of Seattle 350
Commercial port of the Pacific Northwest.

United States Court for China 358
Court notices.

Universal Winding Company 346
Manufacturers of winding machines.

United States Steel Products Company 355
Manufacturers and distributors and steel and steel products.

U. S. Rubber Export Company 346
Manufacturers and distributors of rubber and rubber products.

Standard Oil Company of New York III
Socony-Petroleum Products—Branches all over the world.

Who's Who In China 357
Biographies of Chinese.

Winston Handbook 359
Complete up-to-date handbook of information and dictionary combined.

Trade Mark Page VII

Universal Winding Co.
The Lion Silk Store
The China Jade Co.
Continental Construction Co.
Alexander Shoe.
Gande, Price Ltd.
The China Jade Co.
Westinghouse Elec. Int'l. Co.
The Commercial Press, Ltd.
O. I. C.
"Chung Hwa Studio"
Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 19—Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden sailed for America and after visit there will tour Japan, China and India——Russian mine-workers contribute £260,000 to relief of families of British strikers.

May 20—Owing to failure of British railway companies to reinstate employes following conclusion of strike, reported that further trouble may develop——French court sentences John Leather, Englishman, to prison for three years on charge of espionage——British and French continue negotiations on war debt question——Oakland (Cal) Post-Enquirer broadcasts special program for China radio fans, but unheard in Shanghai owing to interference of Japanese stations——Viscount Cecil at Geneva announces British policy respecting disarmanent to effect that Britain does not expect to increase her army, but that Navy required more crusiers and air force must be kept on parity with other nations.

May 21—Executive of British Miners Federation recommends acceptance of reorganization proposal of Royal Commission but rejects proposal to reduce wages.——Italy adopts labor law forbidding strikes.——United States Senate adopts resolution proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri for investigation of recent senatorial elections in Pennsylvania; Reed charged that from G. $3,000,000 to G.$5,000,000 had been expended.——M. Raoul Peret, French Finance Minister, announces secret measure to restore franc to parity.——Ross Kilpatrick, pioneer American airman who participated in the flight in 1920 from New York to Alaska, was killed at Summit, Illinois where he was piloting a mail plane.

May 22—William Vare, Philadelphia politician wins nomination seat in United States Senate on wet issue against Governor Pinchot, Senator Pepper, both of the latter claiming Coolidge support——Lloyd George announced that rumors regarding his resignation from the Liberal party are unfounded——Announced that Great Britian may obtain contract for construction of new naval craft for the Argentine Republic, the cost to be G.$32,000,000——Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. Treasury, announces that the return of the French franc to par depends upon settlement of the French war debt to the United States and Great Britain.

May 23—Reports from Paris indicate that the Riff tribesmen are deserting Abd-el-Krim——Soviet envoy M. Selebriakoff in Japan discussing with Japanese Government the development of through traffic arrangements between Japan and Europe. Japanese insist China must be taken into the agreement——French franc improves on New York Exchange market on announcement from Paris that scheme for creating central clearning house for handling forward exchange contracts.

May 24—British coal strike situation takes on another gloomy turn as a result of which orders are placed in the United States for coal supplies——French claim capture of Abe-el-Krim, noted Riff revolutionary——Japanese issue statement opposing American proposal of conscription at Disarmament Meeting in Geneva, Japanese claiming that smallness of their country makes conscription necessary ——Mr. Peel, British delegate to the Chinese Tariff Conference, who has been in Japan for several weeks, sails for home.——Russians announce scheme for exloring the Gobi desert.

May 25—French claim capture of Abd-el-Krim and his family and big victory over Riffs——Button factories in Manila complain of Japanese monopoly of pearl-shell output from Sulu Sea, thus starving their mills——Italian Government proposes to spend some 700,000,000 lire for the construction of a gigantic fleet of airplanes during the fiscal year——American financial interests have completed a purchase of the zinc mines in Polish Upper Silesia, involving further investments of more than $10,000,000——Opposition is aroused in South Africa by the proposal of the Government to substitute a new national flag for the Union Jack——New York financiers say franc will not recover as long as present Cabinet holds on——The results so far of the elections in Egypt indicate an overwhelming victory for the Zaghlulist coaliation.

May 26—Mount Tokacei, a dormant volcana in Hokkaido, Japan, suddenly blows up whole mountain top on farm lands below; more than 2,000 are reporten dead. Relief trains are rushing to scene of havoc——Adb el Krim, captured Riff leader, asks clemency from French but latter would finish job——Marshals Wu and Chang prepare to go to Peking for a joint conference——President Coolidge signs bill providing machinery for mediation of railroad labor troubles in U.S.